

The INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. III.—BY A PRESSMAN.

WE have now reached the stage of overlaying where the balance of the work will be on the cylinder, and, as a consequence, it will be necessary to be more particular that each thing done shall have a purpose, that purpose being to bring the job as near perfection as may be. Assuming that the form is an illustrated one, and that overlays have been made for the cuts, the pressman will proceed to place them in position on the tympan. Remove the manila tympan sheet, and the loose sheets between it and the shrunken sheet, and take an impression on the latter. In all probability, if the pressman is not acquainted with this style of making ready, he will find it difficult to do this. The simplest way is as follows: Procure some pieces of cardboard, three or four inches in length by one or two inches wide, point them at one end, and having ascertained somewhere near the locality the cuts *should* show on the tympan, make a few incisions in the tympan sheet large enough to insert the cards, always from the gripper edge down, and, let us say, half an inch from the point he will desire to see printed on the tympan. With the point of a knife raise the cut edge of the sheet and slip one of the cards under it. Make at least two such guide marks for each cut, and when you have done so, take an impression and you will be gratified to find that you can put on your overlays with absolute certainty, the only way that they should ever be put on.

Replace the manila tympan sheet, as well as the seven loose sheets, on the cylinder, drawing the first named tight, as before, and take an impression on a single sheet. Note the effect of the overlays, especially if any of them appear to be out of place; if so, make it right before going further. Having done so, get another impression, number the sections to prevent any mistake in pasting them on the tympan, divide the sheet to a convenient size to handle, and proceed to mark out as was done with the underlay, but with more care. With the edge of your knife scrape away the paper wherever the impression shows too heavy. Turn the

sheet over, and wherever a bad or weak letter or other spot may be discerned mark it also. In practice it will be found that a transfer board will materially aid the pressman at this stage. It can be made by saturating a sheet of ordinary cardboard, cut to any size desired, with oil and then rubbing in as much plumbago as can be absorbed. After letting it dry for awhile, rub off any surplus plumbago that has not adhered to the oil, and it is ready for use. Generally the solids in a cut will require more forcing than the overlay gives them, and there may be other defects as well. Place the transfer board under the sheet you are working on, the latter face up, and with a hard pencil mark all portions of the illustration which do not show the result desired. When done you will find that the marks you have made are all transferred to the back of the sheet, thus avoiding the necessity for patching both face and back, besides leaving the face of the illustrations clear for cutting out any portions that may need to be lightened. This sheet should be covered or patched with the medium overlaying paper. After it is so covered, the artist's proofs, if any have been furnished, should be compared with the impression, and any divergence from them remedied by either cutting away where you appear to have too much impression or building up where there is not enough. Paste this on the tympan by the upper edge of the sheet, leaving the lower edge loose; this prevents the make-ready from bagging, enabling the pressman to have a perfectly tight, smooth tympan. Place another wet sheet over the make-ready in the same manner as the first one, and when it is dry replace the manila sheet with five loose sheets under it. Take another impression and proceed as before but with increasing care, as any unnecessary mark made is now more difficult to remedy. The transfer board should be again used—in fact, until perfection is reached it will be found both necessary and useful. When this latter sheet is pasted on and satisfaction is not obtained, still another sheet should be marked out, and this time tissue paper used to cover the marks. After pasting this sheet on the tympan, accurately, cover it with another wet sheet, allowing it to dry thoroughly before drawing on

the manila top-sheet. The impression should be absolutely even by this time, but if any defects remain remove the manila sheet and take an impression on the tympan, where any weak spots, either in the illustrations or letterpress, may be brought up, then replace the manila top-sheet. Solids in the illustrations may be strengthened by taking off the plate and patching underneath where the defect lies.

The rollers and form should be washed clean at this stage, and the fountain set so as to feed the required amount of ink to every part of the form. To produce good results, good rollers only should be used, as well as an ink that is in every way suited to the quality of the paper to be printed. If the press used is one with a tape delivery, see that the joints of the tapes are secure, and that the tape itself is as short as can conveniently be used, as it is almost impossible to fly the sheets in a straight pile with tapes that are too long. Set the fly to carry the sheet off exactly as the end of the sheet leaves the tapes, or, in tapeless rear delivery presses, as soon as the sheet shall have cleared the buffers. This, too, is susceptible of modification, as an illustration may possibly come at such a point that the ends of the fly fingers may smut it, in which case it will be necessary to let the sheet come down further on the fly to clear the cause of the trouble.

It would require a volume as large as *THE INLAND PRINTER* to give in detail all the contrivances pressmen have had to use to avoid smut from the printed surface of the sheet rubbing on the fly. I believe that the fly fingers provided with a series of brass stars, let into a mortise in the center of the finger, are about the best of the many devices yet offered. By their use I have been enabled to run very fine illustrations without bother from smut, which I could not avoid by the use of the plain fingers.

In printing illustrated work on super-calendered or coated paper, pressmen are much bothered by offset. Frequently work which in every other way is extremely creditable, is so disfigured by this defect that it would be better for the reputation of the office to cancel it and print it over.

This may be caused by several things. Sometimes it is the ink, another time electricity. Offset produced by either of those causes may very frequently be avoided by refraining from handling the printed paper. This is done best by having boards one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and larger by five or six inches than the sheet being printed. Place the board on the fly table, set guides on it to keep the paper straight, and when there has been about a ream printed remove board and all. Continue thus while the job runs, piling one board and its pile of paper on top of the other by placing blocks at each end sufficiently high to clear the amount of paper thereon. If it continues to offset when treated thus, get some ink that will print without doing so.

Thus far I have attempted to show the methods, with some modifications suggested from my own experience, used in doing the finest class of illustrated presswork in

New York. If faithfully followed, and its suggestions mixed with that material which a certain famous artist said he mixed his colors with, that is, brains, the best of presswork can be accomplished—always providing that the “office” coöperates with the pressroom by providing the right materials, and by utterly eliminating the detestable practice of rushing. A good pressman, on being given a job to print, with instructions as to the kind of a job wanted, should be left alone. If his work is not satisfactory, either in time or quality, it is far better to dispense with his services than to make his life one of misery by harassing him and securing no better results. After an experience ranging from 1861 to 1890, both in large and small cities, I can safely assert that I have invariably found that the pressmen who do, and are allowed to do, their work on honor, are in every way more successful, and also more valuable to their employers.

(To be continued.)

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE CAUSE OF CHEAP LABOR.

BY TOM L. MILLS, NEW ZEALAND.

WHEN we look for the cause which leads to a low state of trade, many of us are apt to write down without hesitation, “boy labor.” But if we ask the question, “What is the cause of boy labor?” a little more thought is required. Boy labor (or cheap labor) is brought about by illegitimate competition; but what we want to know is, “What brings about undue competition?” Some time ago I read a report brought up by a committee of a typographical society which was appointed to inquire into the causes of the state of things which we are now considering, and in their report the committee came at the matter half way. I quote:

From an examination into the causes of the present grave and distressing condition of trade, we have the conclusion forced upon us that it is centered in the undue proportion of boys employed in nearly every branch of industry. Only those who have gone deeply into the question of boy labor can realize the vast amount of desolation among tradesmen, and the demoralization of trade which has been caused by it.

Now, as I have stated above, this is *effect*, and I think it will be interesting if we try to get at the *cause*. So far as the compositor is concerned, want of employment occasionally arises from a slackness of trade; but this difficulty does not affect the labor market to the extent generally supposed, for the reason that the intelligent tradesman makes provision for such a contingency. Let us go right at the subject as it affects the employer, and consider the employers themselves, for it will not be denied that if we have good business men as employers good journeymen will get plenty of work, and there would be no undue number of boys. I have found that the employer who has been or is a good printer or business man, with some capital, would not have more boys than are absolutely necessary.

In those words, “with some capital,” one of the points in the cause is touched. A few years ago printing was considered one of the safest and best paying

businesses into which a man could put his capital, and as a consequence the trade had a liberal proportion of proprietors who had served no apprenticeship to the business—in many cases men who were totally ignorant of a knowledge of the principles which even govern the operations of trade generally, and whose knowledge of printing extended no further than reading their newspaper. This has given us another point leading to the cause.

Another point may be touched upon, and then we will try and drive the three home and see what sort of grip they give unitedly upon which to hang our opinion of the cause of the above effect. Some practical men have gone into business in the "good old days," and have succeeded; but, like "Oliver Twist" with his food, they "wanted more," and they in their selfishness, furnish us with another point, the last to be brought forth.

In considering these three points individually, I think we may class the employer who desires to gain more and grow rich fast as the most dangerous to honest employers, the investor of capital as very close up to him, and the worker who wishes to better his condition as some way behind both, although he very often commences the evil; but as this all needs proof, it is necessary that we should consider each one on his demerits, and prove the arguments brought forth for the jury of readers to decide.

Cause 1.—A writer of a notice of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, in the *British Printer*, writes: "Master printers must still be picked men, just as the architect is greater than the builder, and the painter of grand pictures rarer than the dauber of signs." It happens at times that journeymen printers get it into their heads that they were born to be their own masters rather than the servants of others, and although they do not possess any cash, they purchase the loan of some fonts of type and a hand-press, and put up their sign-board, "GENERAL PRINTER." Some of these energetic and enterprising mortals succeed, laying down fonts of type and building up Wharfedales by the gradual process, and paying their way as business prospers. These latter gentlemen duly receive credit by paragraphs and notices in newspapers and journals, bearing the heading "Self-made men"; but for everyone that succeeds how many go to the wall? To say nine out of every ten would not be an exaggeration. Now what does a man do who starts in business for himself, and yet has no capital beyond a few pounds with which to buy a few odds and ends, which must be paid for by cash? He is his own canvasser, and in his solicitations for work, "so as to become known, you know, and by way of advertisement," he will repeatedly canvass the customers of established houses for work at prices varying from twenty to fifty per cent less than legitimate quotations. In some instances their tendering fails, but in others the trade passes into their hands. Then he himself works all hours ("My time is my own," he says) and he employs boys to do the work which, had it gone to the firm from whom he took it, men would have done. Thus do we

get a glimpse at unfair competition, and the bringing up of boys as cheap workers. When these boys have worked for two or three years for their employer they get tired of working for one who does not pay their wages regularly, so they leave, and they enter into competition as cheap journeymen.

The advice of a recent contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER may be given in the above connection to masters involved in this illegitimate competition: "The only salvation you have if you insist in continuing in the business is to try to freeze out the blockhead who lowered the prices, and, in my opinion, there is nothing that can possibly be done that should be set aside to accomplish this end."

Cause 2.—The employer who has no knowledge of the printing trade, but embarks in it because he thinks it is "a good spec." I know of men of this class now in the business who are legitimate, but in all cases they have managers or foremen who know their business. It is where this class of employer manages himself that the mischief is done. In his sight and opinion, printing is merely a mechanical act of "picking up," and he thinks and says that boys and girls can do it as well as a man, and so he employs this cheap labor. His canvasser comes across Cause 1 in his travels, and then begins the low tendering, No. 1 losing in this case because No. 2 has a longer purse, and is "not going to be beaten for the sake of a few shillings or dollars."

The advice given to fair masters as to dealing with No. 1 cannot be applied to No. 2. This class generally is of an ephemeral nature, for if they do not see the returns coming in which they anticipated they will try hard to withdraw while a little of their capital can be saved, or else they run upon the rocks; but, unfortunately, they reign sufficiently long to wreck a great many others with themselves. Perhaps the advice offered in the case of No. 3 would apply here also for the association of this class with practical men would set them upon the right and fair track.

Cause 3.—We have here the element of a business thoroughly established, and a well to do employer getting a good return for money and ability invested, disturbing a steady-going trade by an unworthy undercutting of prices, so as to make his profit balance larger. There is no excuse in this case, pure selfishness being the motive, the man's nature being for the time deficient in the "live and let live" policy which should guide him in his business, as well as recognizing it as a divine law as told him in those words, "Love thy neighbor." The amount of hardship and wrong inflicted on communities by employers such as these is seldom thought of, much less considered. When No. 3 comes in contact with No. 1 and No. 2, these latter will stand a poor show in the race. Then begins the conflict typified in the saying, "When Greek meets Greek." This cut-throat policy by degrees excites an insane competition all round, which leads to the introduction of the ridiculous tendering system, a state not at all called for by the exigencies of the times we live in, and the trade is brought

to the condition which it is described as being in when we set out to look for the cause.

A competition which is based upon a policy of the survival of the fittest inevitably ends in desolation, and therefore cannot be justified except by those who are ever unmindful of the rights of tradesmen and of the claims of communities. By its means the trade is brought into a very poor condition; bad workmen, etc. Too many boys is the cause of so many botches; many botches is the cause of bad printing; bad printing always brings a poor price, and so we can trace the question right down to the low level of bad work, poor pay; or right up to the pinnacle of first-class price and demand for a good article.

When this state of things has come into existence, what are the fair and honorable employers doing? The head of one firm said to me, "We were thinking of going out of the printing line, for we could not get a fair price, and we were not going to do work for nothing. We discharged some of our men and told them that we were *forced* to put on boys." The other firms also did this, but no cure was worked. Finally, it was forced to their minds that combination was the only antidote, and a master printers' association was formed; and now the selfish employer, the non-practical employer and the no-capital employer are all members of a common body.

The final advice which will be offered here is that when masters are thus combined there are two subjects which should take up their attention:

1. Endeavor to break down the system of tendering, as it largely operates in bringing about illegitimate competition, reducing the wages of the best workers, as shown above.
2. Limit the number of apprentices in proportion to the number of men employed, which would not entail any injustice to employers, but rather protect the honest from the dishonest employer in having a uniform plan.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE BEGINNER.

NO. III.—BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

WHEN business grows beyond where you can do all the work yourself, beware of high-priced workmen. What folly to pay \$16 to \$20 per week when plenty of printers can be gotten for from \$6 to \$10! It must be they are printers, they say so themselves, and who is in better position than they to judge of their capabilities? The best scheme is to get young fellows who probably never received over \$4 a week in country offices, and offer to take them "under instruction," at \$6 to begin. The chances are that they are already better posted than their "instructor," but what signifies so long as you can get fifty-nine hours of hard work for \$6? No matter if these embryo printers have to do their work over and over again to get it right; no matter if it takes much valuable time to watch them and head off the idiosyncrasies of their ignorance; no matter if their proofs double the time of the proof-reader and make-up; no matter if much of their work is

indignantly spurned by tasty patrons; no matter if presses, pressmen and feeders stand frequently idle while the cheap compositor's work is being corrected on the press; no matter if they ruin type and tools by ignorant carelessness; no matter if their botch work brings discredit upon the office and drives away business, of what consequence are all these trifles compared with the great saving in wages? Why, he is a great big ten dollar bill every week cheaper than a first-rate printer! True, some claim that the capable workman will do three times the amount of work, do better work, make fewer mistakes, please the patrons and build up the reputation and business of his employer, but, \$10 a week! Think of it. That is \$500 in a year, \$5,000 in ten years, \$50,000 in a hundred years, and \$500,000 in a thousand years; and what employer can thus recklessly throw away half a million that might soothe his declining years (unless he be a typefounder, or publisher of a typographical journal)?

If publishing a paper in your office, don't make the mistake of devoting any time or attention to it, if it can be helped. Anything is good enough for the paper; what do readers know about typographical beauty, anyhow? A country editor near here boasted, the other day, that his cylinder press had never been cleaned for the fifteen years he had owned it; and the rollers had never been taken off since put on thirteen years ago. A look at his paper made it easy to fully believe his statement. By seeing one letter and guessing at two, one could manage to spell it out. "Bargains in Holiday Goods" (in June) has grown a beard, and doubtless close examination would reveal, "Grand Sale of Live Stock at Mount Ararat. Noah, Shem & Co." One column of original matter interspersed with five columns of "That tired feeling," and "Why does your toe ache?" etc., made up a sensible local page. Don't you see this man had the true idea of running a paper? Just think of the time he saved to go to ball games, polish his diamonds, cultivate the saloon trade and attend to the other duties of the successful editor. Yet this editor wonders why his subscriptions and live advertisements are getting scarcer, why the business men of his town send to the city for printing; wonders why he cannot get a pull at the county printing, and why his young rival is cutting such a swath in his failing business. It cannot be for any lack in the paper, people don't expect anything of the village paper, anyhow; it cannot be that men judge an office by the paper it issues, as to taste and ability and mechanical skill—absurd! The easiest and cheapest way to get out a paper is the best. It is cheaper to run dead advertisements than set type to fill their places; cheaper to run a holiday advertisement the year around than to change it occasionally; cheaper to run in half a column of local news than to hustle for half a dozen; cheaper to run the same old blanket and rollers than to buy new; cheaper to let things slide in their own shiftless way; and when it comes to the profits—well, you can throw away your bank book and save the bother of carrying it around. Sabe?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PREPARATION OF COPY.

BY F. MARION COLE.

THERE is nothing about an office that should have such care in its preparation as copy; and there is nothing, comparatively, so neglected as is this same copy. The life of a job office depends on a sufficiency of copy, presented with the requisite monetary credentials; and poorly prepared copy saps the energy of the weary compositors, drains the patience of the proofreader and in the end retards the proprietor's prosperity.

The preparation of copy should be regarded second only in the welfare of an office to proofreading. To permit poor copy to go to the compositors is an injustice. It greatly delays work and makes existence at the case well-nigh unbearable. The compositor's brain is often racked in an almost vain endeavor to decipher a word, and in the end he may be compelled to give up and venture a guess. Then the proofreader is brought into action. Perhaps his erudition, training, experience or ability are taxed on the same word; certain it is, time is lost. A little time now and then makes hours eventually, and as all time is money, money is lost.

It is true that most editors punctuate, revise if necessary, and prepare copy as it should go to the compositor; but several editors, so-called, have come under my observation during my years at the case who not only failed to correct poorly written and miserably composed articles, but almost scorned to read them. They seemed to think that the lines of their editorial duty did not encircle such menial labor.

The utmost carefulness is needful in revising copy. Whether the paper pays for miscellaneous contributions or receives all its copy from volunteer writers, a petty discrimination is often necessary. How much to prune or cut certain articles down and how far to go in rearranging sentences and rewriting, are matters left solely with the editor when once the copy is the property in trust of that worthy.

The residence of the writer, his probable readers, the aim and tone of its publication must form mental guide-ropes in preparing any submitted article. And last, but not least, the rules of punctuation observed by the paper must be fully comprehended and followed.

In short, an editor should edit. It saves time, money and energy.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

BY A. H. M.

TRADE schools and their beneficent influences in the United States have been confined chiefly to the building interests. In these occupations the supervision of apprentices may be a matter of more difficulty and the loss to the employer in training them be not only in time but in material, and consequently the value of the schools be more readily discerned. The unions have looked distrustfully upon these institutions, as the promoters of them have rarely failed to speak bitterly of

the limitation of the number of apprentices by mechanics, and of unionism generally as arbitrary and unjust. That there have been faults on both sides no fair-minded person will deny. Recrimination but widens the breach, and makes the possibility of the peaceful settlement of labor problems more difficult. Surely the unions and employers may meet on some common ground. There are some points that can be agreed upon, and what more likely to solve a part of the difficulties than higher technical education? Unprincipled employers could not then tell a workman he was not worth a living wage and be aided by the employer's consciousness that it was in a sense true, he being qualified for but a branch of the business; nor could incompetent workmen drag down their more competent brother to their own level by an eagerness to fill his position and starve him out until he came to terms, for them to be dismissed to play the jackal at some other point. A technical school for printers is necessary, and as the perfecting of type-setting machines goes on the demand for all-around printers will be increased and the trade school be the means of meeting it. Evening classes for apprentices at the printing trade is what is needed. Day classes for every boy who chose to join them would but increase the number of amateurs and permit any lad, so soon as he was moderately expert in picking type from the boxes, to leave the school and impose upon the credulity of employers.

The evening classes of the City and Guilds of London Institute, held throughout Great Britain as demand is made for them, are of great benefit, as they enable the employer to intelligently judge if his apprentice is likely to become a competent workman; and the boy is saved the loss that would result to him from serving two or three years at the trade only to find himself utterly unsuited to it, or he is awakened to the necessity of close application in the study of his trade and his taste for investigation and desire for a full understanding of all trades pertaining to printing enhanced and systematically directed.

The scheme of the institute may be summarized as follows: It affords facilities for instruction on the application of a suitable number of candidates with proper guarantees to carry out the examinations according to the rules. The examinations are in two grades, ordinary and honors, the first intended for apprentices and journeymen, the latter for foremen and managers (as it assumes no one is too proud to learn). Candidates may enter themselves for either grade, though they are generally required to obtain a certificate in the ordinary grade before being examined for honors. The grades are arranged in two classes, first and second. The students must be persons actually engaged in the industry to which the examination refers and are required to obtain their employer's signature to a form certifying to that fact. Teachers are allowed a consideration for their services, according to the success of the candidates in passing the examination, they having given said candidates at least twenty lessons previous thereto.

old enough to estimate the swift, unerring penalties of sin or the slow appreciation of brains.

This is more a tribute than a review. I do not propose to criticise or glowingly commend the personal reminiscences, which Mr. Childs has modestly, *not* effusively, written for general circulation. His has been a career of active usefulness. It points several morals. At the start he tells us what is true in every similar case. "I owe my success," he says, "to industry, temperance and frugality." Further along in the record he proudly makes note of a sure basis on which to place life's shaky ladder: "I was never out of employment; always found something to do, and was always eager to do it." He loved books and their makers when he was a mere lad. His esteem for print has grown with his progress and strengthened with a sincerity that has never been questioned by any real molder of opinion, public or private.

On the 12th of last month (May, 1890) he passed the sixty-first milestone of that earthly journey which is honored in a peculiar "birthday" observance by American printers. What he has become to craftsmen in this country, fenced high with type, they will always be to him. May their annual gala day (selected and celebrated to echo the name of George W. Childs) remain unique among the red letters. May that year be far distant when toasts are drank in silence to the memory of one who was long preëminent among the good and charitable, when the warm hand that is now truest and firmest of fraternal clasps relaxes its hold forever.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PACKING FOR NEWSPAPER PRESSES.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

IN the printing of newspapers a great deal depends on the quality of the packing used on the cylinder. I have found that for a form of mixed type, cuts, etc., the best covering for the cylinder I could adopt was a rubber blanket under four or five sheets of heavy manila wrapping paper, of best stock in order to prevent breaking of the same from impression by the type, the top covering being a piece of table oilcloth, smooth side out, instead of the ordinary muslin sheet. Such a packing gave me much satisfaction, as the smooth surface was very desirable. The cloth had a degree of electricity that was very pleasing, and even the heaviest cuts or illustrations failed to show the meshes of the fabric as when muslin top sheets were used. Then, too, I could overlay old cuts, and after printing wash off the top sheet without danger of damaging the packing, and by washing the surface of the cloth with benzine after each edition I was enabled to use the same packing for a much longer period than I was ever able to do when muslin top sheets were used, owing to the accumulation of the set-off. I have used the same style of packing for poster printing, and desire no better one. I fully believe that a similar style of cloth could be used to advantage on web presses, as the cloth could be automatically washed by a benzine saturated brush after each impression, thus presenting a clean surface at each revolution of the cylinder.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

KEEPING JOB ACCOUNTS.

BY J. A. K., LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE necessity of keeping correct accounts in the printing trade is universally admitted, yet the forms under which they are kept in many instances are very annoying and unsatisfactory. Two of the principal features connected therewith should be: First, to enable the inquirer to promptly ascertain what a certain job cost to produce; and, second, to be able to tell at a

A

DATE	NO. OF TICKET	NAME AND RESIDENCE	NO. OF COPIES	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	CHARGE
	76	Mayer & Co	1000	Labels	150
	77				
	78				
	79	J. W. Fisher & Co			
	80				

glance to which side of the profit and loss account it belongs.

After trial of various methods, I have adopted the following system: First sheet, "A," is a sample page

B

JOB.....	.....COPIES
Description	
Ink.....Style	
Stock.....	
Proof.....Job Wanted.....	
How Finished.....	
Ruled.....Numbered.....Perforated	
.....Reams .....	.....Sheets
.....to sheet	
TIME.	
	M T W T F S S c
Composition.....	
Presswork.....	
Ruling.....	
Binding.....	
Perforating.....	
Numbering.....	
Padding.....	
Cutting.....	
Stock.....	
Cover.....	
Total Cost.....	
Charged.....	

from my order book, by a glance at which it can be seen what the actual cost of the various parts of the work is. Second, the job ticket, "B," is numbered to

correspond with the order book, and for convenience I use a No. 10 envelope, into which the copy is placed. The third sheet, "C," is the time sheet, which is placed in a convenient position on my desk, with a blotter cover, and fixed in such a position as to remain there.

When giving out a job to the compositor mark number of ticket, "work" commenced, when returned, time finished, and you have the actual time consumed. When giving out work to pressman follow same form. When job is finished place a completed copy with the original copy in the envelope, fill out the various items, and you have the whole thing in the most complete form. The next proceeding is to enter it in the daily

gible manner in which it was made up. Thus these nine estimates for less than \$500 worth of goods cost to make them not less than \$14.50 in actual wages. Now, are there any reasons why \$13 of this sum should be taken from the eight dealers who could not, of course, secure the order? I think not. This habit of asking for estimates is carried to such extremes that it is no uncommon thing to hear men say, "We'll get them to make an estimate anyway, though, of course, we shall not give them the order." It is the bane of all trades and businesses, but the printers, I believe, are the first to complain.

But while the printers have been the first to enter

TIME CARD FOR Dec 31 1889								TIME CARD FOR Jan 1 1890								TIME CARD FOR Jan 2 1890							
WORKMAN	TIME A. M.	TIME P. M.	JOB TICKET	WORK	COMMENCED	FINISHED	TOTAL TIME	TIME A. M.	TIME P. M.	JOB TICKET	WORK	COMMENCED	FINISHED	TOTAL TIME	TIME A. M.	TIME P. M.	JOB TICKET	WORK	COMMENCED	FINISHED	TOTAL TIME		
Brak	7	1	591	Press	7	6	10	7	1	591	Press	7	6	10	7	1	591	Press	7	6	10		

account book, and nothing is posted from there to the ledger except the names of those who have regular accounts and only make settlements every thirty, sixty or ninety days.

We also have a book with the necessary blanks and headings for all estimates furnished, so everyone is preserved in all its details for future reference.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ABUSES OF ESTIMATING.

BY A DEALER.

I HAVE noticed in recent issues of printers' journals a discussion of estimates and the justness and feasibility of imposing a charge for making them. It is a question of many sides. That the party who secures the order should not charge for his estimate goes without saying; but where is the justness of taking much of other dealers' valuable time without any compensation whatever therefor—in short, taking it, not only without compensation, but for the express purpose of pulling down to the lowest notch the one to whom the order will be given. There seems to me to be nothing but simple justice in laying a reasonable charge for making estimates, the charge, of course, to be rebated by the person or firm securing the order. I believe it is a perfectly safe statement to make that no firm in any general business receives orders on over one in five of the estimates it makes and sends out upon request, and it is evident this state of affairs is brought on by the universal practice of getting estimates from all quarters possible by those who have orders to place. This practice is not limited to any particular lines of trade, but seems to be the rule with all.

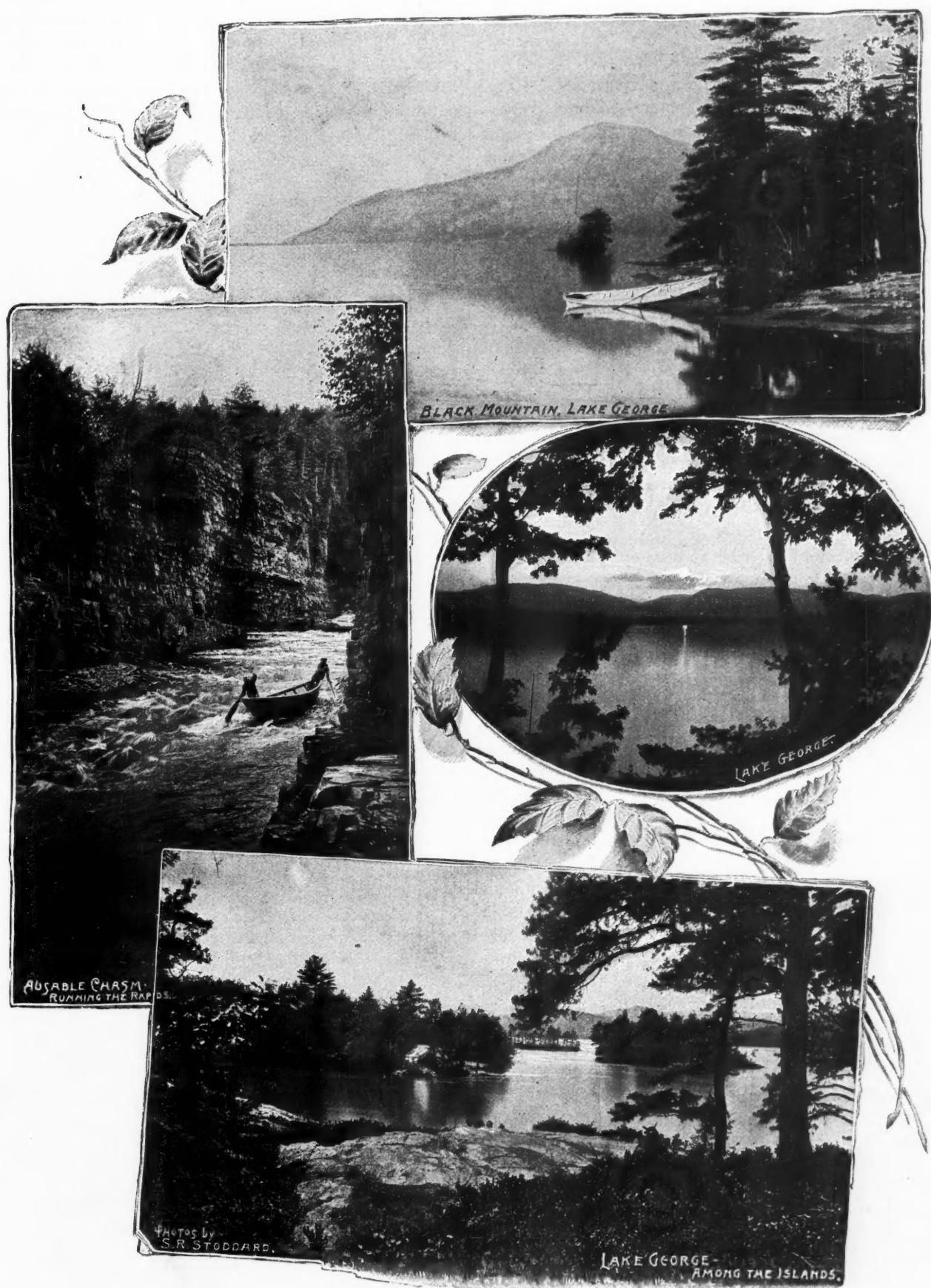
The writer of this has known of nine estimates asked for and received by a printing firm on a bill of less than \$500, and, being one of the nine, knows that no man could give an intelligent and detailed estimate as asked for with less than three hours' work, owing to the miscellaneous nature of the list and the very unintelli-

complaint I know they themselves carry the practice to the very extreme, as the case cited above of nine estimates on one small bill will testify. To me this complaint seems a little "out of line," or rather inconsistent, so long as the complainants practice it so universally themselves. But I do not disagree with them as to the justness of their complaints, but think they are just a little inconsistent so long as the evil, if evil it be, is practiced so extensively by those making the complaints.

Looking at the matter from an unbiased view I cannot but think of the old saying that "it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored." I know this pernicious habit is carried to as great an extreme against the printers as it is in any trade or profession, but if they would not have it practiced against themselves they should eschew its practice against others, remembering the old adage, "consistency, thou art a jewel." I think a modified golden rule—do not unto others that which you would not they should do unto you—would completely cover the case, if lived up to by everybody. I heartily agree with my friends, the printers, in their complaints against this hardship of being obliged to use valuable time in making estimates which bring them nothing, but at the same time hardly think their complaints consistent so long as they universally practice the same thing themselves which they so lustily condemn.

Not seeing any immediate way out of the difficulty I have no suggestions to offer except to keep up a lively discussion of the matter until some wise one will rise up and point a way out of the difficulty. Let the discussion be kept up till something good comes out of it.

PERHAPS the World's Fair Committee on Catalogues and Printing can find something of interest in the article in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, under the caption of "Catalogues of the Paris Exposition." It is written by a gentleman of experience.



Mosstype—Engraved by Moss ENGRAVING COMPANY, 525 Pearl street, New York.

SCENES ON LAKE GEORGE

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CAREER OF THE DEVIL.

BY ALEXANDER H. ATCHESON.

TO the generality of young fellows there is nothing very attractive about a printing office, where everything is dusty, dirty and ink-besmeared, and there is very little that is enticing in the glorious position of a devil, a position which, indeed, most boys would shun. But, menial though he seems, the devil holds an important place in the annals of our country. In him is embodied the hope of American literature years hence. Why, look at the public and private libraries the world over; they contain the brightest and best treasures on earth. Notice the unparalleled productions of labor and genius of the greatest men. Think, if you can, of all the labor and study and thought contained in these volumes, from the conceptions of a Dante or Doré to the patient picking up of the type required to bring these inimitable works to perfection. Is not that product of years and years of study and toil worthy of the name of art—even “art preservative of all arts?” Yes, surely. Well, at the head of this art, then, stands the laurel-crowned author, at the foot the printer’s devil.

With some boys there is an insatiable desire to read, and this desire grows until it becomes a passionate habit, an unquenchable fire. It is not strange that this youth has a longing for the literary atmosphere of a printing office, where he will be surrounded by books, papers and manuscripts, and it is but natural that he should want to *make books*.

He may be illiterate to a great extent, but if he wills it he is in one of the world’s greatest academies of learning, for such is a newspaper office. He here has the chances that very few, if any, other boys of his age possess. It rests entirely with him whether or no his future proves a success, and he may not look back with regrets on his past life.

In time this embryo printer is initiated into the intricacies of setting type. He is given the materials and encouraged to “dig in.” Our apprentice is now one step higher, a compositor. He is on the highway which has led many to fame and immortality, and if he succeeds in resisting the ever present temptations which beset him on all sides, and especially *drinking*, which is prolific of so many tramp printers and the cause of so many shattered hopes, he is sure of success as he journeys along the way of life.

Now, at the beginning of this youthful printer’s career, begins the education for which he is waiting. Now, the crude energies which lie behind that broad brow begin to grow and ripen. The glowing, soul-stirring eloquence of the orators of the world, lessons on political economy and sound morality, words of the wisest philosophers and poems and sketches and essays by the greatest authors, articles replete with wisdom from the pen of the venerable editor, indeed, the masterpieces of the greatest minds come constantly before him. And these thoughts in metal pass through his mind letter

by letter, word by word, and that, too, in the manner most likely to do good, for to acquire a thorough knowledge of punctuation, that indispensable requisite to a good printer, and to avoid errata that surely will arise, he is compelled to enter into the very thoughts of the author, and so daily receives lessons which are invaluable to him.

If the compositor is ambitious of success, and every young printer is, and is sure of it, he studies as Franklin studied, with an ardor that rouses him before daylight to begin his labors, and with a zeal not to be outdone by “David Copperfield.” His study is not fruitless, for he loves to write as he does to read, and he seizes the opportunities which are constantly presenting themselves, in writing little sketches and items of interest for the press. Many compositors become reporters, and thus force their way to that longed-for chair in the sanctum.

Look abroad in the world. In the halls of our legislatures may be found many men who commenced their career in life as printers’ apprentices. Many of the best authors of the age rose from this starting point, and with very few exceptions the great newspaper editors, men who are at this moment swaying millions of minds, have forced their way from the lowest branch of the mechanical department to the place which brainwork alone can fill. Look again at the illustrious dead, the never-dying philosophers, statesmen, authors, editors, and you will find that the noblest and brightest names in the galaxy belong to men who were once printers’ devils! Some succeed, it is said, by great talent; some by the influence of friends; some by a miracle; but the majority by commencing without a shilling. “Everywhere in human experience, as frequently in nature, hardship is the vestibule of the highest success.”

THE DEVIL TO PAY.

When Gutenberg, Coster and Faust first began
In secret, the great art preservative to plan,
The ignorant masses, suspecting some evil,
Traced all of their mysteries right to the devil;
And thus the assistant who tends to the fires,
And does such odd jobs as the office requires,
Who handles the rollers, and washes the same,
By the name of the devil has gone into fame.

As years crept along till they reached modern times,
An occasional printer was short in his dimes,
And once it occurred that an editor found
At the end of the week he’d not cash to go ’round;
He counted and figured to get it all square,
The foreman and comps must each one have his share;
When he’d got it all fixed, as he thought, in dismay
He discovered and cried: “There’s the devil to pay.”

So now ’tis a proverb, grown common in years,
When worry or care at the office appears;
When bills can’t be met, or when trouble is rife;
When bloodthirsty men seek the editor’s life;
When subscribers won’t “ante,” and ads are shy;
When his “cake is all dough” and his form is all “pi”—
A proverb that comes in the editor’s way,
And so he exclaims: “There’s the devil to pay.”

—Harry F. Shellman, in the *Journalist*.

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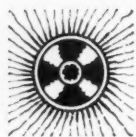
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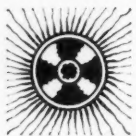
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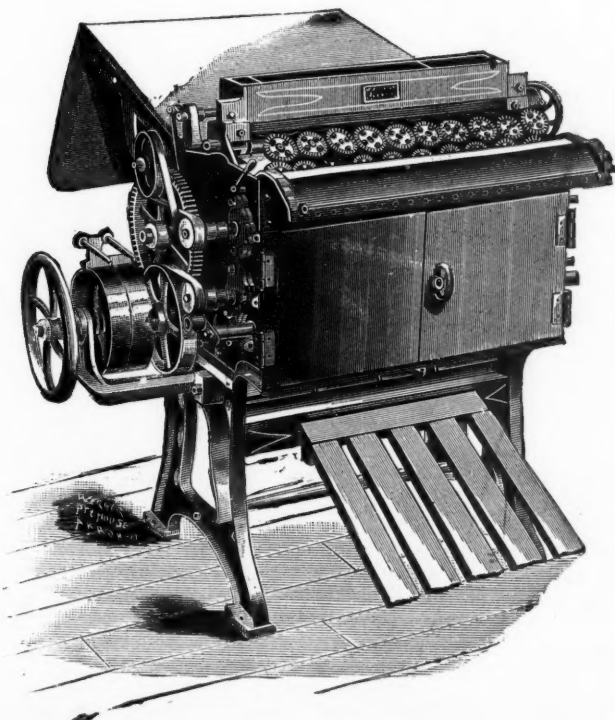
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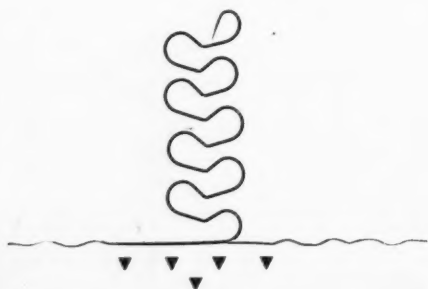
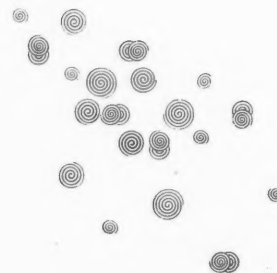
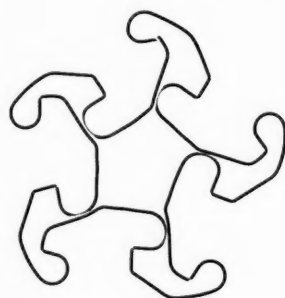
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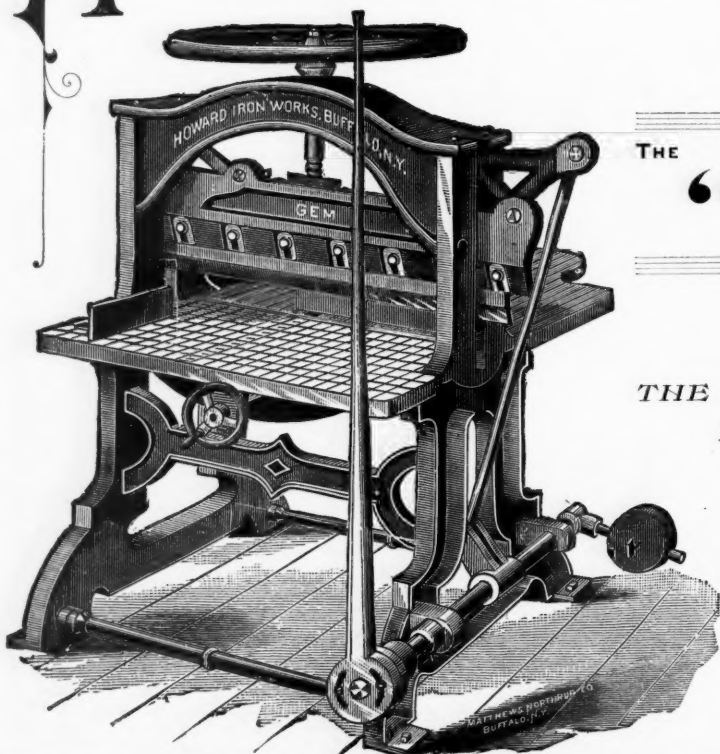
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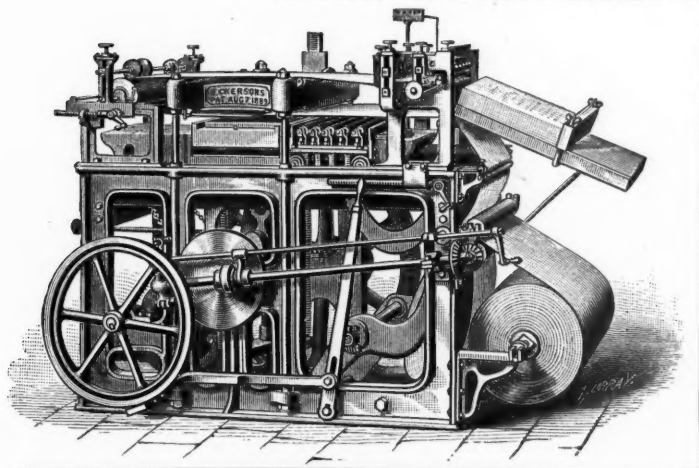
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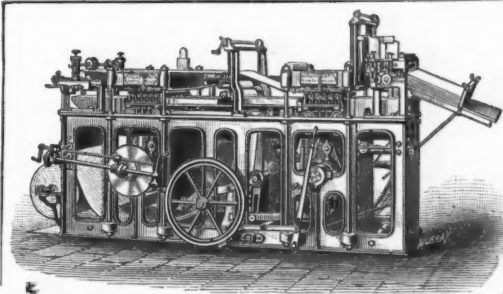
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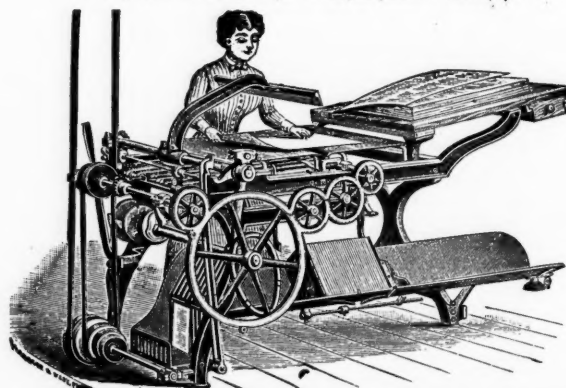
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CHICAGO.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE BAR AND THE PRESS.

NOT infrequently some overwise in his own conceit member of the bar steps aside from his legitimate calling to attack the press, to charge it with assumption of powers not within its province and dictation fatal to the end in view. Yet there never was a statement more distinctly disproved by facts. The press never has attempted to thwart the administration of law, just punishment or judicious leaning toward mercy. But it has, as is its right and duty, endeavored to prevent fraud, the mocking of equity, the shielding of guilt behind pettifogging technicalities unworthy of the men using them, and a desecration of the temple wherein justice sits enthroned.

But a short time ago, and before an audience of his peers, a member of the New York bar made the astounding assertion that "the first great blow ever struck in America at the pure administration of justice" was by the public press! Then, he asked, and no doubt with as much solemnity and dignity as if a mantle saturated with the wisdom of Blackstone vested upon his shoulders, "Shall the newspaper invade the sanctity of courts of justice, assail the litigants, intimidate witnesses and dictate the verdicts of juries and the judgments of courts?" Ignoring the tautology and pompous flourish of the question, we answer, "No," and further, that it has never done anything in that direction. But our legal friend proved our side of the case for us. In the same breath he paid to the very power he was intent upon demolishing this just and glowing tribute: "Of all earthly instruments, the press is today the most powerful for good or evil. Here in our free land it flourishes in resistless vigor. It is the right arm of political liberty; the sleepless sentinel of the people's rights; the tocsin at whose sound millions will rise as if by magic and defend the republic and overthrow its foes." And again, he calls the great journals the "leaders of thought in America, teachers of the people, creators of public opinion," and 'tis a pity he had not added, "of common sense to some lawyers."

The fact is patent to those of that profession whose opinion is worth considering, that they have not, cannot have, a better friend than the press; that it is the sustainer of virtue and the implacable enemy of vice; that its verdict outweighs with the people any that can be rendered by the exploded infallibility of "twelve good and lawful men," and often brands with a lifelong stigma the guilty wretch who has escaped the money-stretched meshes of the law. It is, so to speak, a court of final judgment, one for the correction of errors committed under the temptings of passion or the greed of gain; the flimsy pretext of some antiquated statute or perplexing tangle of meaningless words. The press represents the brightest minds, the most extensive learning, the clearest conception, the most unswerving determination and the most perfect fealty to order and to country. It is catholic in the religion of humanity, fearless of consequences. Like the hero of the Alamo, it first knows it is right, then always goes ahead. This, we are sorry to

say, is not always the case with the bar or courts, notwithstanding the sanctity they egotistically arrogate to themselves. For its life and success the press is forced to depend upon a wide constituency, to thousands, to hundreds of thousands of readers, and must receive the indorsement of their scrutinizing judgment, or fail.

Not so the lawyer. Be he upon which side he may, he is paid to present facts, to torture the testimony of witnesses, to browbeat and lead them into conflicting statements, to make sense of idiocy, folly of sense, make truth appear as falsehood, keeping the interest of his client ever in view to the exclusion of all others, and looking to his pocket for reward. The "do the best you can for your client," of the superannuated old school, which sticks to obsolete legends of jurisprudence, covers a multitude of sins, and the ermine cloak is so tattered that the wind of public opinion blows through the gaping holes and reveals the skeleton of self too clearly to longer make mankind bow in reverence.

Lawyers who wantonly and without extremely just cause attack the press, should remember how much they are indebted to it for what they are. Beyond the little limit of the circle in which they move, they would never be heard of were it not for the kindness of the power they attempt to scorn. Very much better reason have they to court its favor, as they have the best possible ones to fear its wrath; for there is no odor of sanctity that can shield them from its lash when they deserve its sting.

It was *the* Napoleon who said: "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a thousand bayonets," and he, if any man, knew whereof he spoke. And this view has been indorsed by the world, and by the bar, we are happy to say, with few exceptions. There never has been, and never will be, any more fearless defender of the purity, eloquence and learning of the bar than the press. The right hand of fellowship has ever been extended between them. They have worked together for great ends, and accomplished them. There should be no antagonism, for each acknowledges the sphere, the jurisdiction, of the other, appreciates how closely their interests are interwoven, and how much the welfare of country and man depends upon harmony between them.

"*Furiosus furore suo punitur*"—a madman is punished by his own madness—is a well known proverb of the law, and we opine any who so far travel beyond the record as to accuse the press of having struck blows at "the pure administration of justice," at the liberty of thought, speech, conscience, or fair trials, will be likely to learn its truth.

THE DECAY OF AN INDUSTRY.

AN illustration of the effect of improved methods of production upon a particular industry has been brought very forcibly to public attention by the announcement that the trustees of the Cooper Union, New York, will probably discontinue the wood engraving classes in that institution at the close of the present school year. In explanation thereof the statement is made the mechanical processes of pictorial reproduction that

have virtually destroyed the wood engraving industry. This result has long been recognized as inevitable by those most familiar with the subject. Commercial work, newspaper pictures and a vast amount of book and magazine illustration, are executed much quicker, much cheaper, and, what is more to the point, much better, by mechanical processes, than by hand. Wood engraving as an industry is rapidly disappearing, and will in a comparatively short time be practically non-existent in fields where it has long held undisputed sway.

But the decadence of wood engraving purely as a means of artistic expression is in nowise affected by the new order of things. The *workman* may be obliged to fall out of line, but the *artist* can never be dispossessed. In fact, the indications are that by the elimination of the artisan from the ranks of wood engravers, the artist has come more conspicuously to the front, while his art has attained to an excellence comparable only with the work of the great masters of the business in the past.

Even the workman can view the situation complacently. The cheapness, beauty and excellence of the pictures produced by the improved mechanical processes have greatly increased the demand for illustrations in commercial and publishing lines, and the proficient draftsman will ultimately find therein abundant recompense. Like every other advance in industrial methods, this destroys only on one side to build upon another.

Pen and ink drawing for process, which the Cooper Union announces that it will commence to teach next year, is the present resort of those who have been evicted from the field of wood engraving. Financially there is no reason why the change should cause regret.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A RECENT issue of the Albany (N.Y.) *Argus* contains an interesting description of a new adaptation of printing from curved electrotypes on web presses, as successfully illustrated in the April number of the *Century* magazine. The necessity of such a method has been demanded ever since the introduction of the web press, nearly twenty years ago. Partial success has heretofore been obtained by bending flat plates between concave and convex dies, subject to a considerable degree of heat, a slow and difficult process, the many defects of which, in irregular curves and flat surfaces, caused during the operation of binding, were overcome largely by the admirable skill in presswork in some of the offices where the process was adopted. The April *Century* printed, text and illustration alike, from curved electrotypes plates, in a manner unsurpassed by any heretofore effort in printing from flat plates on the ordinary cylinder press, is the first issue of a high-class illustrated magazine or paper ever so printed with entire success.

The curved plates used are the invention of Mr. P. M. Furlong, of Albany, now at the head of the electrotypes foundry of the De Vinne Press, and who left that city in 1886 to take charge of the electrotypes foundry in the government printing office, and built it up from an insignificant affair to the largest and most

complete plant of the kind in the world. Mr. Furlong's invention, as used in the *Century* plates, consists essentially of a resilient plate in connection with a bending cylinder provided with bearers to relieve the crushing force necessary to reduce the flat plate to its proper curved form. No heat being used in the process, this simple and effective idea has resulted in producing a curved electrotype plate which is practically perfect. These plates were used in printing the illustrated pages of the April *Century* on a new press designed by Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne and built by Hoe & Co., in which a cylindrical bed is substituted in place of the ordinary flat bed. The plates and press in this case are a great triumph in printing invention, not only securing all the perfection of flat cylinder presses in printing, but more than eight times the output of the fastest of the flat presses heretofore used on the same work.

With the new processes of making a perfect curved electrotype plate, the web press, which embodies the perfection of mechanism, will come into general use. It is especially fitting that this great step in inventive skill and typographical art should be developed within the office and under the direction of that Nestor of the printing art, Mr. Theo. K. De Vinne, and no more severe test could have been made of a new process than in connection with the *Century*, where artistic effects are produced with the greatest difficulty on highly glazed paper, and where purely surface printing effects are carried to their ultimate.

SCARCELY a day passes that we do not receive requests from a party or parties to place them in communication with a pressman, job compositor or foreman who is desirous of exchanging a city for a country situation. While we like to be obliging where obliging is practicable, we must remind our readers that the "Want" advertising column of THE INLAND PRINTER is the proper place and medium to make such inquiries, as we cannot afford to run an "information bureau."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE WORLDLY CONDITION OF PRINTERS.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WE have heard the assertion so frequently made that printers are an improvident, immoral and poverty-stricken class, notwithstanding the fair wages they receive, that one is impelled to place it among the bywords of the day; in fact, it has passed into the unwritten history of the fraternity. This impression is so imbued in the feelings of man generally that to uproot it may take time and will take strong and convincing arguments, and the period is now here when every individual who possesses the least regard for his fraters and his general calling should give vent to his most earnest efforts to prove the error of a belief which places a stigma upon all the members of the most honorable of callings.

There are printers who are immoral; there are printers who are poor; there are printers who are

improvident—this we grant. And where is the trade, art, profession, calling or class of society which can deny the existence of these characters in their ranks? The number among printers is greater, it may be said. This I deny. That the number is too great, however, I admit. But their's is a lesson for the better element, making the better better still. Why it is thought the worst element is among printers, is apparent to the most casual observer. Members of the typographic art are peculiarly clannish, engendered by a familiar association with each other during work hours, and a self-abnegation of the society from which they are to some extent ostracised by virtue of the unusual hours during which they work. They, of course, during idle hours, meet on the street corners in the neighborhood of printing offices and discuss the all-absorbing question with them—printing. True, once in awhile two or three will go into a bar conveniently close, where they discuss more earnestly the question at issue. Passers-by, seeing them and overhearing their remarks, know they are printers, and naturally conclude, from seeing them so often, that drinking is their only pastime, and that all printers are alike. Every proud-hearted printer feels aggrieved at this wanton aspersion, and it is to this class we look to remove every obstacle in the way of obliterating this charge, which is as injurious as it is libelous—injurious because it deters members of the craft from going into other avenues of life, and libelous because the character of the few does not denote that of the many.

In generations past some of the brightest of our statesmen have graduated from the "case," and in isolated instances it is so today. In any large city in the United States may now be seen printers owning the dwelling house in which they live, owing nothing and possessing a neat little bank account in addition. They live comfortably, dress neatly and as citizens are the peers of any who tread the face of this earth. There are others who possess real estate which would sell any day for from \$6,000 to \$50,000, and they have such love and respect for their calling that they are at the "case" still. Men who stand high today in the politics of our glorious government are printers, and yet, because there are a few of the craft who drink and forget to pay, the arbiters of right and wrong, the judges of social standing, have seen well to weigh in their opinion and let fall the entire membership of the typographic art, as it were.

Printers cannot well afford to bear the brunt of untruthful charges, for, modest and backward as they sometimes are, they are never to the front to refute them, and allowing no grounds upon which to base false charges is the surest way of not being subjects of them. To effectually accomplish this would be to withdraw from public gaze those who give rise to the question under consideration. The most practicable method of effecting this would be to establish "close" club rooms in all the large cities, fitting them up as reading rooms, lounging rooms and a place of general sociability. There is no doubt whatever that this would

bé the means of keeping the great majority of printers off the streets, and the knowledge which they would glean therein would awaken other subjects for discussion than printing. The onus of this, however, like all reform measures, is upon the better element, and it is to them we look for its accomplishment. Their reward will not be now, but it will be, and it is to be hoped that the effort will be soon in this direction and vigorously.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. VIII.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

OF prime importance are the bearers. Unless they are exactly type-high, perfectly even, and contain no flaws, the resulting cast is sure to vary in thickness. Wherever possible, the use of cast-iron, steel or brass bearers is recommended. The corner next to the type should be beveled or rabbeted. This rabbeting is usually



FIG. 1.

hollow, as shown in Fig. 1, but it may be made perfectly straight, like Fig. 2. Either of the shapes given will answer. If good bearers are not easily obtainable, they may be cast between type-high bars, dressed



FIG. 2.

up, and the corners beveled on the shoot-board. If this is done they should be carefully tested to see that they are exactly type-high throughout their length and have no lumps upon their surface. Where type metal bearers are used, it will be found economical to melt and replace them whenever the surface becomes indented. They should be at least two-line pica in width—four-line pica is not too wide. Brass rule answers very well, but when used one edge should be beveled as above. In cases of necessity face rule may be used without beveling an edge, but a nonpareil slug should be placed between these bearers and the type before locking up. For newspapers and large forms, type-high chases, the side and foot

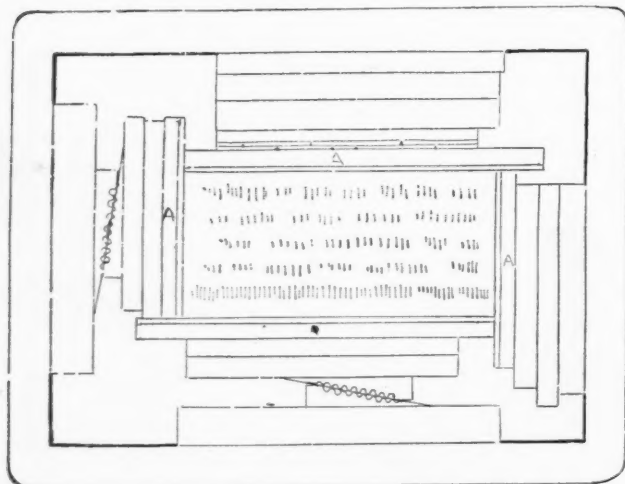


FIG. 3.

sticks of which are also type-high, are employed. They are, however, not as well fitted for jobwork as the movable bearers. After the form has been corrected it

should be locked up in the chase with a bearer on each of the four sides. The beveled edges should be toward the type and the arrangement indicated in Fig. 3 should be followed, A indicating the bearers. The form should then be locked up. The best method of doing this is still in controversy. Type, when heated in the steam press, expands in the direction of least resistance, and if locked too tightly will, on cooling, be found thinner in body and set, and high to paper. Of course, the amount which each type is distorted by heating is infinitesimal, but if repeated daily, as in newspaper offices, where time is precious and a high degree of heat is applied, it soon becomes apparent, sometimes going so far as to cause the type in one line to leave marks of its nicks very plainly upon the upper surface of the line below. Numerous devices have been tried to overcome this difficulty. In some cases the quoins are slightly loosened before making the matrices, but as this is liable to disturb the form, it is not advisable. Spring lock-ups

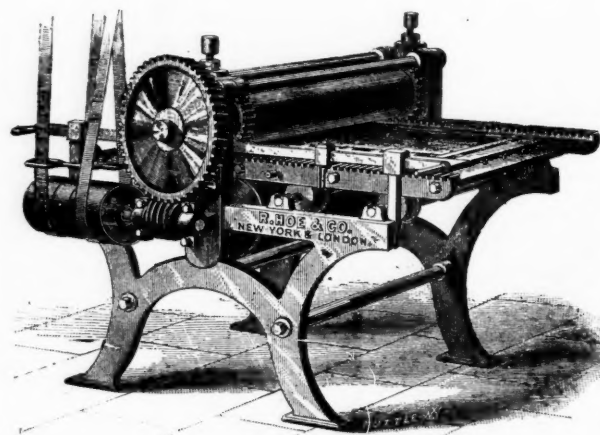


FIG. 4.

which give way under the pressure of expansion, and afterward contract sufficiently to hold the form tightly, have been experimented with to a considerable degree, but have not, as yet, been sufficiently tested to warrant their recommendation. If wood furniture is used there is less danger than with metal. Even hardwood is more compressible than the type metal. One of the simplest and best expedients is to lock a piece of soft pine reglet between the quoins and the form. This is readily compressed and will save the type. In no case should the form be locked any tighter than is absolutely necessary. After coming from the drying press the form will be tightly locked, but on laying it upon the stone and allowing it to cool the metal will shrink to such a degree that the form will be quite loose and require tightening of the quoins. If the reglets be now removed and tested they will be found considerably thinner, while the type is unchanged.

After the form is locked up it should be washed with benzine to remove all traces of ink and dirt. If everything is in proper condition the form will scarcely require oiling, but a small quantity of oil can do no harm and will insure against danger of the matrix

adhering to the form. Most stereotypers use sweet oil for this purpose, but ordinary coal oil or kerosene oil is better and cheaper. For oiling, a soft brush, either of camel or goat hair, is used. A very small quantity of oil should be applied to the surface of the form and be thoroughly brushed in all directions. Beginners are apt to use too much oil, deteriorating their matrix. The least trace is sufficient, and under no circumstances should the form be left oily. Oil and brush should be kept under cover to prevent dust from settling upon them.

In some newspaper offices rolling machines are used to form the matrix from the flong. Figure 4 shows the usual form of such an apparatus. The form is laid on the bed, and by means of the rack and pinion moved forward beneath the iron roller, which slowly revolves and presses the paper against the type, producing the matrix. Such a machine is too expensive for use in job offices, and work produced by it is not of as fine a quality as that made with the brush. The few moments gained by its use do not enter into consideration in a job office.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DECLINE OF THE BOOK PRINTER.

BY F. J. HURLBUT.

THE father of the art, he is no longer a leader, nor even a prominent factor in the craft. His decline from the high place he once held in the esteem of the public and his fellows is almost pathetic, because he has done nothing to merit his loss of prestige, but other branches of the trade have crept forward and passed him, and his place in the lead of the procession has been appropriated by others who were no more worthy than he, but whose labors were more productive of profit and therefore commanded a greater degree of respect and admiration from all parties concerned. The career of the book printer has been degraded and his ambition paralyzed by the wonderful progress in printing machinery, type, inks, paper, rollers, etc.

When we examine the works of the early printer, note the faultless register of folios, running heads and even the lines of reading matter, the uniform color, clean impression, etc., and then consider that this perfect work was done on a wooden press, that the form was inked by hand with inkballs or "daubers," that the printer made his own type, press, inkballs, etc., set the type and did the presswork, we have only to glance at the unhappy condition of the book printer of the present time to realize how far he has fallen. It was the death knell of the book printer when some of the commercial uses of printing were discovered, and as these uses have become more apparent and books have been to some extent supplanted by the newspapers, while labor-saving machinery and modern type and material have reduced the labor of the book printer to a very simple process, he has been sinking out of sight, while his younger brother, the job printer, has come to the front and will there remain, for the reason that his is the artistic

department of composition, where the artist can surely stamp his individuality upon his work, and where routine is secondary. The improvements referred to have rendered what were the most tedious and skillful labors of early printers almost a matter of routine. In addition to this fact, the high degree of accuracy in some departments of bookwork is no longer exacted by printers nor cared for by the public. Other elements of the work, the engravings, paper, clear type, etc., are now considered of greater importance. While a perfect register was one of the most difficult feats in bookwork, printers vied with each other to produce it. Now, since it is an easy matter, unless the register is very bad, no one notices it particularly.

In spite of the well settled proposition that labor-saving machinery and material is a benefit to the worker, we must therefore admit that the book printer has suffered by it—in caste and in pay, at least. A larger number of them can undoubtedly find employment, but what miserably paid employment it is. The highest average wages for a book printer who works by the piece in any large American city is, perhaps, \$12 or \$14 per week, and his work is seldom steady. It is within the memory of the writer that book compositors who thoroughly understood their branch of the trade, made more money than the job men, and were the stronger element in the trades unions.

The proprietor of one of the largest book printing offices in this city once said to me:

"What is a book compositor, anyhow? He is little better than a common laborer."

I felt called upon to resent the remark, for it was untrue. The speaker, however, did not refer to such men as had charge of bookwork in his own office, even; but to the majority of those who call themselves book printers, though they could not cast up a table properly to save their lives, and to whom make-up and imposition are an unknown art. But one or two men can perform the two latter duties for twenty or more compositors, so there is little future in store for the book compositor, and little hope that he will be able to better his condition. There was really a grain of truth in the harsh remark quoted, and that unhappy truth is that the book compositor *is, in fact*, little better than a common laborer so far as his pay is concerned.

Gutenberg would have been amazed could he have foreseen the consequences of evolution in the printing business. In his day, printing was little, but the printer was great. In ours, printing is the mainspring of our civilization, and has made that civilization possible, while the printer is—well, he is relegated to the domain of a common wage worker, and that would be enough to horrify the father of typography.

Printing has passed through a natural process. Modern genius has developed it, but during the process of its development it has lent to that genius its invincible power, and the result is that its original object, the dissemination of literature, is now only a branch of its usefulness. Its beneficiaries are commerce, trades, arts,

sciences and every department of human life. Was there ever a calling whose influence upon the human race was so extensive or so uniformly good? Gutenberg might have cried "prostitution!" if he had seen his beloved art blossom into a railroad tariff. But there were many things in his day which were dedicated to the "love of God," which are now applied, with great benefit, to the "use of man." In other words, we have come to know that both expressions mean the same thing when properly interpreted.

The intelligent printer of this day is one who will carefully consider the drift of the trade, and if he finds himself not in the current of its most profitable branch, will either try to make another current or get out of the business altogether.

The brutal truth of the remark made by the Chicago "master" printer is one that cannot be denied. It would be better for the book compositor if he would abandon the job offices and persistently seek employment in a newspaper composing room, where the pay is much better and the exactions as to quality of his work much less. Jobwork, presswork and newspaper composition are the only branches of printing that are to be depended on for decent remuneration, and with all of these, even, the reduction will inevitably come.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

BY THOMAS REES.

I PRESENT herewith a rather comprehensive schedule embodying about what I think should be adopted for daily papers of 2,000 to 4,000 circulation, and weeklies of the same circulation, as fair rates for advertising. These rates are based upon the proposition that the more advertising a customer does within a given time, the cheaper it should be done. I believe that it is proper to run an advertisement cheaper, by the week, when contracted for a year than for one single week, and that a large advertisement should be run cheaper, by the inch, than a small one.

In the local columns the rate should be high enough to exclude the "standing local," which ordinarily does not pay for the space it occupies, and which kills the real local business and wears out the subscriber.

"Want" advertisements are divided into two classes: the legitimate want advertisement and the advertisement which is inserted by the scalper, advertising for agents to whom he expects to sell canvassing outfits, etc., at a large profit.

Transient solicitors who work schemes, if dealt with at all, should not have a page to cover with small cards at the rate of a single advertisement covering a whole page.

The first or main table of this schedule is figured from the base line, 24 inches, one year, \$384, and running to 24 inches, one day, \$10, and the one-year column resting on 24 inches one year and running up to 1 inch one year. These two lines are fixed arbitrarily, as a surveyor fixes his base and meridian lines in the commencement of a survey. Twenty-four inches, one year, \$384, becomes the divisor for every amount in the table, and is fixed upon as being \$16 per inch per year, or if a discount, as usual, is granted of twenty-five per cent, it leaves a net price of \$1 per inch per month as a starting place for the entire table. Using any amount in the base line as a multiplicand, and another amount in the meridian line as a multiplier, and the point where the two meet, namely, 384, as the divisor, the required amount is arrived at. Example: To find what a 2-inch advertisement is worth eight days, multiply the amount for 24 inches eight days (\$32) by 2 inches one year (\$48) and divide by 24 inches one year

(\$384), and the quotient is the amount required, namely, \$4. ($32 \times 48 \div 384 = 4$.) This rule was followed in making up the entire table, the only variation being some slight alterations, after the table was completed, to avoid odd cents in the completed work. I believe, however, that the rates for the small advertisements for one year should be higher than those embraced in this table, but custom has fixed them, I believe, at about the rates here named.

RATES FOR DAILY, SIX TIMES PER WEEK, STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. Inches.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	1 Week.	8 Days.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.
1	\$.75	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$1.70	\$2.10	\$2.35	\$2.90	\$3.50
2	1.25	2.00	2.50	2.90	3.50	4.00	4.60	6.00
3	1.75	2.75	3.35	3.90	4.75	5.50	6.75	8.25
4	2.25	3.40	4.25	4.85	6.50	6.75	8.25	10.00
5	2.75	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.75	12.00
6	3.00	4.65	5.75	6.65	8.10	9.25	11.25	14.00
7	3.25	5.20	6.50	7.50	9.65	10.50	12.75	15.75
8	3.75	5.79	7.25	8.30	10.25	11.50	14.25	17.50
9	4.00	6.35	8.00	9.25	11.25	12.75	15.25	19.25
10	4.50	7.00	8.75	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.50	21.00
12	5.00	8.00	10.00	11.75	13.75	16.00	19.50	24.00
14	6.00	9.25	11.75	13.50	16.50	18.50	22.75	28.00
16	7.00	10.75	13.50	15.50	18.75	21.50	26.50	32.00
18	7.75	12.00	15.00	17.50	21.00	24.00	29.00	36.00
20	8.50	13.50	16.75	19.25	23.50	26.75	32.50	40.00
22	9.50	14.75	18.50	21.00	25.50	29.50	36.00	44.00
24	10.00	16.00	20.00	23.00	28.00	32.00	39.00	48.00

RATES FOR DAILY, SIX TIMES PER WEEK, STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. Inches.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	1 Year.
1	\$4.20	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$12.00	\$16.00	\$20.00	\$28.00
2	7.25	12.00	16.00	19.00	27.00	34.00	48.00
3	9.75	16.00	18.00	26.00	36.00	46.00	65.00
4	12.25	20.00	26.00	33.00	45.00	59.00	81.00
5	14.50	23.00	31.00	39.00	53.00	68.00	96.00
6	16.75	27.00	36.00	45.00	62.00	79.00	111.00
7	19.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	69.00	89.00	125.00
8	21.00	33.00	45.00	56.00	77.00	99.00	139.00
9	23.00	37.00	49.00	61.00	85.00	108.00	153.00
10	25.00	40.00	53.00	67.00	92.00	118.00	166.00
12	29.00	46.00	62.00	77.00	109.00	136.00	192.00
14	34.00	54.00	72.00	90.00	124.00	159.00	224.00
16	39.00	62.00	82.00	103.00	142.00	181.00	256.00
18	43.50	69.00	92.00	116.00	160.00	204.00	288.00
20	48.00	77.00	103.00	128.00	178.00	227.00	320.00
22	53.00	85.00	113.00	141.00	195.00	247.00	352.00
24	58.00	92.00	123.00	154.00	213.00	272.00	384.00

RATES FOR E. O. D., WEEKLY, ETC.

The foregoing rates are for the daily, six times per week.

Three times per week in daily, two-thirds these rates.

Two times per week in daily, one-half these rates.

One time per week in daily, one third these rates.

In weekly only, forty per cent less than these rates, counted by the week.

In daily and weekly, one-half more than these rates.

SPECIAL LOCATION.

For placing advertisements next to reading matter, that is, in column next to reading matter, twenty-five per cent extra.

For placing advertisements at head of column in daily; this is in addition to any extra charge that may be made for placing advertisements next to reading matter or on specified page:

1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.
\$.50	\$.75	\$.90	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$17.00

The same proportionate rates for e. o. d., weekly, etc., as embraced in the preceding section.

LOCALS—DAILY OR WEEKLY.

Locals, 20 cents per line, transient; to regular large advertisers, 14 cents; 1,000 lines within one year, 11 cents; 500 lines within one year, 12 cents; 600 lines within six months, 11 cents; 250 lines within three months, 12 cents. Standing locals, 2, 3, 4 or 5 days, 14 cents first day; 11 cents each added day; one week or over, 11 cents straight; two weeks or over, 10 cents straight; one month or over, 8 cents straight.

If changed, composition to be charged extra. No contracts to be made on locals by the inch nor at lower rates than here named.

Locals must be set to conform to size and style of paper. No white space in local columns.

Not less than two lines counted for less time than two weeks. No black lines in locals except ordinary headlines.

For locals to follow pure reading matter, \$10 per year extra in daily and \$5 in weekly for each local.

STANDING LOCALS—TABULATED.

LINES.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month.
2 Lines	\$.50	\$.72	\$.94	\$1.32	\$2.40	\$4.16
3 " .....	.75	1.08	1.41	1.98	3.60	6.24
4 "	1.00	1.44	1.88	2.64	4.80	8.32
5 "	1.25	1.80	2.35	3.30	6.00	10.40
6 "	1.50	2.16	2.82	3.96	7.20	12.48
7 "	1.75	2.52	3.29	4.62	8.40	14.56
8 "	2.00	2.88	3.76	5.28	9.60	16.64
9 "	2.25	3.24	4.23	5.94	10.80	18.72

SPACE CONTRACTS.

Rates per inch per day, amount taken at will by advertiser, subject to convenience of publisher.

The rates in table include cost of composition, therefore no order on contracts of this nature will be accepted for less than two days' insertions, except as covered in the one-day column of table. Aside from this, if the advertisement is only run one day, the price shall be the same as two days.

One insertion in the weekly shall be counted as two insertions in the daily, and be charged the same.

No. INCHES.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	6 Months.	8 Months.	1 Year.
100 Inches..	.27	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.25	.30	.30	.30	.40	.40
150 " .....	.27	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.30
200 " .....	.27	.16	.16	.16	.16	.20	.20	.20	.27	.27	.27	.27	.27
300 " .....	.27	.16	.16	.16	.16	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.27	.27
400 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20
500 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.20	.20	.20
600 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16	.20	.20	.20
800 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.16	.16
1,000 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,500 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14
2,000 " .....	.25	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14

Fifty inches, one day, 40 cents per inch; 75 inches, 35 cents.

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS—TRANSIENT AND BUSINESS.

Set in nonpareil, count seven words to a line; ten lines to an inch, one day, 7½ cents per line; two days, 6 cents per line straight; three to six days, 5 cents per line straight; two weeks, 3 cents straight; three weeks, 2½ cents straight; one month, 2 cents straight, each insertion.

These rates are to cover business advertisements, transient advertising for agents wanted, clairvoyants, book agents, etc.

LINES.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.
3 Lines	\$.23	\$.36	\$.45	\$.60	\$.90	\$1.26	\$1.35	\$1.56
4 " .....	.30	.48	.60	.80	1.20	1.68	1.80	2.08
5 " .....	.38	.60	.75	1.00	1.50	2.10	2.25	2.60
6 " .....	.45	.72	.90	1.20	1.80	2.52	2.70	3.12

If inserted more than one month, or over five lines, to be charged at the rates covered in the regular table of advertising rates, taking ten lines to an inch as a basis, using ½-inch rates up to 1 inch.

CHEAP COLUMN.

Want, rent, sale, lost, found, board and the class of advertising which properly belongs in the "cheap column," will be inserted as follows: One day, 5 cents per line; two days, 3½ cents; three days, 3 cents; one week, 2½ cents; two weeks, 2 cents; one month, 1½ cents, each insertion.

LINES.	1 Day.	2 Days.	3 Days.	4 Days.	1 Week.	2 Weeks.	3 Weeks.	1 Month.
3 Lines	\$.15	\$.21	\$.27	\$.36	\$.45	\$.72	\$1.08	\$1.17
4 " .....	.20	.28	.36	.48	.60	.96	1.44	1.56
5 " .....	.25	.35	.45	.60	.75	1.20	1.80	1.95
6 " .....	.30	.42	.54	.72	.90	1.44	2.16	2.34
7 " .....	.35	.49	.63	.84	1.05	1.68	2.52	2.73
8 " .....	.40	.56	.72	.96	1.20	1.92	2.88	3.12
9 " .....	.45	.63	.81	1.08	1.35	2.19	3.24	3.51
10 " .....	.50	.70	.90	1.20	1.50	2.40	3.60	3.90

Each change of matter to count as new order. Over ten times, or one month, regular rates.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Legal advertisements, \$1 for first insertion; 50 cents for each additional insertion.

ADVERTISING FOR TRANSIENT SOLICITORS.

If done at all, shall be charged at the rates for the same number of advertisements for the same length of time for individual advertisers, which may be

covered in the contract, allowing a fair commission to the solicitor who works the scheme.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For county offices, daily and weekly, \$10, except coroner and surveyor, which shall be \$5, and not run over one month. City announcements over two weeks, \$5; less than two weeks, \$3; less than one week, \$2. Announcements making over five lines, the extra lines pro rata.

CHARITABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cards of thanks for individuals, resolutions by lodges, church entertainments and all kinds of lodge notices, one-half local rates.

GENERAL RULES.

No ADVERTISEMENTS accepted to run every other week.

ADVERTISEMENTS ORDERED OUT before expiration of contract, shall pay short rates.

REGULAR ADVERTISERS NOT ALLOWED to "farm" out their space to transient customers.

CUTS AND ELECTROS must be on metal base. Publishers not responsible for damage to cuts.

ADVERTISEMENTS OVER THREE COLUMNS wide will not be inserted on local or editorial page, and no advertisements on first page.

SPECIALISTS, ETC.—No special location given to "objectionable advertisements," and if inserted at all, must pay twenty-five per cent extra.

CHANGING ADVERTISEMENTS.—Ten cents per inch, net; if over one column, twenty-five per cent less. Four changes per year gratis. No curved lines and no lines at angles. No type over six-line pica.

EXTRA PAPERS.—One copy of the daily and weekly sent to advertising agencies gratis. To advertisers who do business through agencies, \$4 for daily and \$1 for weekly per year extra.

DIFFERENT CLASSES ADVERTISEMENTS.—When an advertiser contracts for two classes of advertisements, he may be granted a rate as low upon each as he would be entitled to for the same amount covered by a contract for one class of advertising.

SIZE AND STYLE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—Three-column advertisements must measure at least 4 inches deep; four-column advertisements, 6 inches; five-column advertisements, 8 inches; six-column or over, 10 inches, or must pay at that rate, whether they occupy the space or not.

EXTRA SPACE.—Regular advertisers increasing their space temporarily, shall pay 12 cents per inch extra; no order to be counted for less than two days, and if the extra space is used two weeks or over, it shall be charged pro rata with the regular contract.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printer's interests, granted by the United States Patent Office, May 6, 1890, is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF MAY 6, 1890.

- 427,229—Apparatus for printing indexes. F. French, London, county of Middlesex, England.
- 427,319—Perfecting printing machine, with means for preventing offset in the same. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
- 427,318—Printing machines, means for preventing offset in perfecting. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
- 427,320—Means for securing flexible printing plates. J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass.
- 427,395—Means for holding printing plates on cylindrical or flat surfaces. H. Robischung, Chicago, Ill.
- 427,365—Means for holding printing plates on cylindrical or flat surfaces. H. Robischung, Chicago, Ill.
- 427,077—Hectograph printing press. H. H. Harrison, New York, N. Y., and F. C. Buffum, Stanton, Fla.
- 427,450—Printing press inking apparatus. J. Thomson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 427,034—Printing press throwoff mechanism. H. F. Bechman, assignor to Shniedewend & Lee Company, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF MAY 13, 1890.

- 427,649—Printing attachment for paper-roll holders. G. C. Westervelt, Marseilles, Ill.
- 427,766—Means for printing backgrounds. E. N. Howe, Forest, Ohio.
- 428,025—Printing machine delivery or fly finger. H. Swain, San Francisco, Cal.

ISSUE OF MAY 20, 1890.

- 428,153—Printing attachment for paper-bag machines. E. Stanley, Bridgeport, Pa.
- 428,182—Printing press. J. Thomson, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.

ISSUE OF MAY 27, 1890.

- 428,598—Apparatus for gathering and classifying printed and folded sheets of paper. R. Fricke and L. Schutz, Dresden, Germany.
- 428,668—Printing machine. J. Derriey, Paris, France.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR OF THE "EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER," LONDON.

NO. VI.—MR. CHARLES JAMES DRUMMOND.

ONE of the moving spirits in the English printing world is the secretary of the London Society of Compositors, Mr. C. J. Drummond. It is but a few years ago that he came to London, and today Mr. Drummond finds himself the chosen representative of eight thousand of the most intelligent class of artisans in the metropolis. Mr. Drummond is comparatively a young man, being born at Ipswich, on July 30, 1848, therefore the London Society of Compositors, for which he works so sturdily, have in their secretary one not only in the prime of life but one who works with heart and soul to better the condition of the London compositor, in fact, he seems full of compressed energy, and at the offices of the society in Raquet Court, Fleet street, he is rarely absent for long. Mr. Drummond's parents were both scholastic, which no doubt helped materially to his gaining a scholarship when quite a boy; he afterward completed his education at the Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ipswich.

Mr. Drummond's first experiences of printing were on a newspaper, the *Ipswich Journal*, to the proprietors of which he was apprenticed in 1862; six years later he commenced his acquaintance with trades unions, he having become a member of the Ipswich Typographical Society in 1868. The provincial printer, as soon as his time is out, turns his thoughts not only to lore but to London, and Mr. Drummond was no exception to the rule as far as coming to the great city was concerned, and one of his first steps, as may be imagined, was the identifying himself with the London Society of Compositors, a body which he was destined in twelve years to govern. Mr. Drummond soon procured a situation at Messrs. Cassells, in La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, where he remained until the nine-hour movement was mooted in 1872. Though one of the youngest men in the composing room, he was frequently delegated to represent the chapel at delegate meetings, but as systematically declined. At last, however, Mr. Drummond was selected to interview the firm on the nine-hour question, and this time he consented to the proposals of his fellow workmen. By thus championing their cause he received a fortnight's notice to quit, in conjunction with Mr. J. Wozzley, the present treasurer of the London Society of Compositors, who had also been moving in the matter. A resolution was almost

immediately passed by a specially convened chapel, recommending both to the committee of the London Society of Compositors for strike pay, which it is needless to say they had granted by a unanimous vote.

On the settlement of the nine hours' working day, Mr. Drummond decided to gain a more varied experience, which he did by working in several large offices, occupying in one the position of father of the chapel, which elected him in 1875 to serve on the executive committee of the London Society of Compositors. At the close of the year his debating abilities manifested themselves so strongly that his colleagues unanimously voted him chairman, a very flattering and gratifying distinction. In 1876 he was again appointed chairman, a position he filled up to 1877; another

honor awaiting him also in this year (1876), that of being chosen to represent the London Society of Compositors at the Trades' Union Congress, which he attended as a delegate from 1881 to 1888. I may be giving dry facts, but it must be remembered that all these positions signally show Mr. Drummond's talent for managing men and things; and what on paper does not seem very important I can assure readers of THE INLAND PRINTER the realisms are vital essentials to our compositors, and such is their faith in the governing body that implicit obedience is the result of any dictates from Raquet Court. To resume, Mr. Drummond next acted as vice-president of the congress held at Nottingham, in 1883. In June, 1878, an office of assistant secretaryship was created. Mr. Drummond presented himself as a candidate and was elected by a majority of three to one. Mr. Henry Self (the then secretary) kept ailing for a long time and during those periods of sickness Mr. Drum-



mond acted as secretary. By the lamentable breakdown of Mr. Self in 1881 the office became vacant. This was the golden opportunity of Mr. Drummond's, as he now put up for the post of honor, which he secured by a majority of two to one.

Sir William Harcourt, who was home secretary in 1884, made him in that year, an honorary visitor of convict prisons, an appointment indorsed by Sir Richard Cross, and twice confirmed by Mr. Henry Matthews, the present home secretary. In 1885 Mr. Drummond acted on the royal commission on trade depression, and in 1886 was made an honorary life member of the Constitutional Club, Northumberland avenue.

It was suggested at a dinner celebrating the completion of the funds for the "Crespin-Harding" pension that a journeyman printers' pension should be instituted, and "that it might be made the medium of paying a graceful compliment to the secretary of the London Society of Compositors if it were called the

'Drummond' pension." Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M. P., proprietor of the *Morning Post*, in responding to the toast of "The Visitors," intimated his hearty approval of the scheme, and put down his name for 50 guineas. Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M. P., *Daily Telegraph*, followed with 25 guineas, and in a very few minutes no less than £130 was promised. The first "Drummond" pensioner was elected in March, 1889, and the committee are not much short of the required sum of 500 guineas, which will give some deserving printer £17 per year.

Mr. Drummond was one of the jurors with the late Mr. William Blades (a sketch of whom appeared in these columns last December) and Mr. M. P. McCoy at the recent exhibition of printing held at Stationers' Hall, opened by the lord mayor, Sir James Whitehead, Bart., in state. Mr. Drummond was elected vice-president in 1887, and president in 1888, of the "Hearts of Oak Benefit Society," the largest centralized benefit society in the United Kingdom, having a membership of 125,000, and a capital of one million and a quarter sterling. He was also a member of the Mansion House Committee, promoted by the lord mayor previously mentioned, to select representatives of the various trades to visit the Paris Exhibition and report on the exhibits relating to their respective trades. These reports were edited by Mr. Drummond, and are contained in a volume of 700 pages. On New Year's Day, Mr. Drummond received the pleasurable announcement from the French government that he had conferred on him the decoration of "Officier d'Académie," an honor not generally reserved for foreigners.

Of late there has been a considerable stir and a state of uncertainty in London concerning the ultimate decision of the delegates of the London Society of Compositors respecting an eight-hour day, and a minimum wage of £2 instead of 36s. We all look forward to the time when both these proposals shall become absolute facts, and if anyone can satisfactorily bring about such a desideratum it is Mr. Drummond, who showed his sympathy with the eight-hour movement by taking the chair at "C" platform at the great demonstration in Hyde Park, on Sunday, May 4 last. It is a strange anomaly that pays a dock laborer 6d. per hour, and an intelligent compositor, who has spent seven years to acquire his trade, 8d. per hour. English compositors are anticipating in the immediate future a gigantic revolution in all existing prices, and I feel sure that our American confrères wish them success.

Exclusively written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CATALOGUES OF THE LATE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BY J. C. KING.

IT is known that there is a demand for old exhibition catalogues of those nations that followed the early example of France a century ago, in creating exhibitions of industry, fine arts and trade products. In 1789 the first exhibition was opened in Paris with 110 exhibitors, and continued them successfully up to the present time, when almost every department of France has its exhibition, and separate trades often have special exhibitions.

It was not until 1855 that the French exhibitions were made international, the products of other nations being excluded until Louis Philippe admitted them, but without any claim to participate in the prizes and awards, which were confined to French exhibitors only.

The British exhibition buildings, made of glass and iron, by Sir Joseph Paxton, 1851, was the first international exhibition. This enlightened view of the scope of an exhibition is credited to Prince Albert, but the Duke of Devonshire, who was the leading mind of that undertaking, insisted upon its being international. Its phenomenal success realized a vast sum of money beyond the expenditure. Commissioners were appointed to receive and disburse this sum of money in furtherance of succeeding exhibitions, which has been done more or less wisely. The catalogue was a small octavo book of about 200 pages, indifferently printed and poorly gotten up, with many errors. The 1862 exhibition in England, built of brick, was a sad failure, due to bad design, construction and management. The contractors, Luens & Kelk,

worked it as a money job, making exhibitors pay large sums of money for wall building, floor foundation, etc., so that good inventions were shut out. It was nicknamed the "Brompton Boilers," and was an eyesore till removed.

The catalogue of the 1862 exhibition at Kensington was too much like the building—it left the impression on the mind of being a cheap contractors' job—badly done. Expositions multiplied so fast that it would take pages to enumerate them, most of them local and speculators' ventures. The old leaven of jobbery still marks England's international displays, and mars the genuineness of the triumph of success; but the 1862 fiasco has not been repeated, though the Anglo-Danish, at Albert Hall, was a miserable failure.

France's last international, in 1888, was a success, though the balance against its cost was 8,000,000 francs. The Trocadero, a portion of it, was made a part of the recent range of buildings of the exposition. Some 27,000,000 people paid for admission. The soldier-ridden monarchies of Europe boycotted and England shuffled out of recognizing it. The city of London, true to its instincts, assumed the role of patron of its would-be exhibitors, and demanded £5 of each applicant before doing any business, the money to be forfeited if space 4 by 5 feet (which was entirely free to the exhibitors of all nations) was not secured. This turned many applicants away, so that the large space allotted to Great Britain looked bare with its few exhibits in some sections, until many weeks after the opening of the exposition.

THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUES AND OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

The official catalogues were eight in number, printed and published by L. Danel, of Lille (Nord department), size 9½ by 6 inches, brevier type, the books averaging an inch thick, of which about a tenth of each volume was for advertisements mostly relating to exhibits or exhibitors.

It would be a thrice-told tale to say what nations were represented in the catalogue, but about twenty different languages or dialects had to be Frenched by clever linguists—and clever, indeed, they must have been to interpret in technical terms the trade and craft names of things and contrivances that had to be catalogued from writing often almost undecipherable.

We may be thankful that the German-Jew lingo of Volapük was not admitted into the catalogue, and only appeared at the exposition stuck on a fence in a small bill—doubtless by some enthusiast—that provoked well-merited derision where by chance it was noticed. The publishers of the catalogue certainly paid a compliment to the English by using a number of English words, as "self-acting," "express locomotives," "single and double action," "universal," but along with these were words which, though English, had not the English meaning, as "simple" for "single," and similar not very serious errors, due to a Frenchman trying to do the English part of the catalogue of exhibits, instead of employing Englishmen. They, however, persist in calling Wales "Pays de Galles," as the French writers generally give French names to countries that the countries themselves could not recognize or understand. This perversity may account for the marked and oft remarked general ignorance of geography displayed by Frenchmen otherwise intelligent, especially in their daily papers and novels. The language is barren for width and depth of expression, compared to English, and its orthography makes and marks two classes of the community where all are supposed to be equal. This separation of classes will lead to internecine collisions when the interests or sufferings of the workers spur to action. The French Academy was doing glorious work a century ago in bringing the written and spoken language into harmonious relation, but the Napoleon régime then stopped the healthy action of this body of savants; they have done nothing worth record since, and ought to give place to more energetic men who think that the orthography of the French language is a disgrace to an educated age and a debasement of the high aims of liberty and patriotism which mark the career of a great people. Of this few writers have spoken more forcibly than the learned authors of France a century ago, of whom Volney

was the most distinguished. Fancy "sceaux" being sounded "so." Throughout the French language there are not many words sounded as spelled. This digression may not be wasted space, and perhaps may induce people who scan these remarks to think of the needs of the English language for revision in the worst forms of its orthography.

The printing of the official catalogues was on good paper; the binding, in blue paper covers, was extra good to stand the strain of carrying about and using for reference under circumstances which tested the binding severely. Had the covers been stiff boards, the books, instead of lasting as these have done, would have been wrecked. The writer for seven months had them in daily use, often wrenched by the strain of jostling crowds. Except for fraying at the edges and dog-eared leaves, the covers are unhurt and not a stitch has yielded. In the hot haste of binding, some parts were put in wrongly, some in excess and some left out. In the eight volumes that fell into the writer's hands this occurred: "Jewelry and Trinkets" had two insertions of 211 pages (group 4, class 37), and the "Agricultural and Forestal Implements" (group 6, class 49), of many pages, was left out. The arrangement of contents was by the alphabetical names of expositors and of countries, after the leading details of France and her colonies. The arrangement of the volumes was as follows: Vol. I, Works of Art; Vol. II, Education and Teaching Appliances; Vol. III, Dwellings, Furniture and Accessories; Vol. IV, Tissues, Clothes and Accessories; Vol. V, Extracts of All Industries, Crude and Refined; Vol. VI, Works, Tools and Working Appliances of All Industries, Mechanical, Electrical, etc. (this was the thickest one); Vol. VII, Food Products; Vol. VIII, Agriculture, Viticulture, Pisciculture and Horticulture. This was the thinnest book, and concluded a total of eighty-three different classes of things exhibited by nearly 60,000 exhibitors. But this by no means represented all the exhibits; some thousands were omitted, being too late for insertion. These were of Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Transvaal and some minor states. Some of these issued a separate catalogue, mostly in the language of their respective countries.

The United States had its own catalogue of 270 pages, printed by C. Noblet & Son, Rue Cujas 13, Paris, on stout paper, good printing, but weak binding. This book should have corrected the errors in the official catalogue; it may have done so, but made so many other errors that it was misleading and unreliable for reference, with the same stamp of inevitable French printers' blunders. It had an index of names, the most useful part about it. The official catalogues had no index, which was much needed, and it is to be hoped that in our next universal exhibition the catalogue will be indexed and a classified industry and name index will be added, so that the volume, class and page of a particular product can be at once found by a reader.

Guatemala, though included in the official catalogue, had a good catalogue of 120 pages, the exhibits well named and made serviceable as a hand-book for emigrants, merchants, traders, exports and imports, especially of woods, being fully explained, with the names of the producing districts. This was printed by Paul Boushez, of Tours, in French, in capital style, with an etched likeness of Manuel L. Barillas, president of that republic. Some states, as the Transvaal and Bolivia, had their palaces opened only in September and had no catalogues, and though, as of the Transvaal, the contents of some of the buildings were highly interesting, there was no published record nor is there likely to be one.

The English catalogue, by Clowes (London), was capital in its arrangements up to date, but it will ever be a record of the baneful German family influence on the complaisant traders of England and her colonies to find so unequal and meager a list of industries and works of art. In some staple industries there was not a single sample, as leather, but one machine for weaving. Some installations were not completed until August, and then from Paris agencies.

The exposition was for six months the *bon marché* of the world. Machinery and fine art products, mostly of France or French make, were bought, and as many as over one hundred of

them ordered before the exposition was open four months. Batley & Keats, Englishmen, of Staffordshire, preferred to show in the French section for sewing machines and silk-winding machinery, gaining the highest honor for seventeen new inventions, a grand prize. As an English exhibit it might have been passed over, or had only honorable mention. This animus of the jurors against England was unmistakable and discreditable. Those patriotic Englishmen who did exhibit, in spite of official indifference to the country's interests by the court, deserved fair treatment.

The jury judging was a farce in some sections. Some pompous somebodies got themselves made jurymen and did very little work between meal times, and after lunch made glaring blunders, but managed to give a silver medal to a truck of French make and the best American carriage the same award. The best and most elegant carriages, by English firms, had bronze medals. Canada had a farm implement and some photos. British India some wretched stuffs and flimsy knick-knacks. French India had splendid specimens of art work and industry. (Mrs. Gladstone was presented with a superb shawl from French India; and afterward went and looked at British India, where the stall-girl gave her a fan, value about 3 pence.)

The list of recompenses, published at the government printing office, No. 13 Quai Voltaire, Paris, on September 29, is 9 by 13 inches, 140 pages, with names and awards in three columns on a page, bourgeois type. There we might have expected critical supervision, but the same French blunders over names were repeated. This was the list of twenty-five thousand prize-winners. Many of the names are not to be found in the official catalogue. Nine thousand more awards had to be made after the lists were printed and published. Haste to bind up led to parts being omitted, even in these lists.

The printing trade of Paris has not been so busy for years, nor is it likely to be again till its next exposition, which, by recent rumor, is to be annual in sections of art and science. Art and science is to have a special four months' exhibition at the Palais of Industry.

The appropriation of exhibitors' ideas, unless patented or agencied in France, is a certainty. Already the French are busy on the ideas gathered from exhibits of foreign countries.

The list of prizes took note of the social economy of the world, as exhibited by the coöperative stores and companies, trades unions, benefit societies, labor clubs and various institutes having industry as their basis. No notice of these appeared in the official catalogue, and the exhibition itself of these valuable communities escaped general notice in an out of the way building at the extremity of the Place des Invalides. A grand library of facts and statistics of toil and thrift was here, with models of many institutions, and plans of others, also tabulated charts showing historical and chronological progress. France awarded itself nearly all the grand prizes and gold medals for profit-sharing displays. England had none awarded it; perhaps, in this particular, deserved none for its display of coöperation.

THERE are four organizations of the various grades of press-room employés in New York City. The main body is the Adams and Cylinder Association No. 51, composed exclusively of pressmen, with a minimum scale of wages for daywork of \$20 weekly. The Franklin Association of Knights of Labor comprises some pressmen, nearly all of whom are members of No. 51, and a large proportion of the feeders in the down-town offices. Then comes Newspaper Printers' Union No. 1, the members of which are employed in the various newspaper pressrooms as brakemen, oilers, paper wetters, etc. This is the union that "struck" the *World* pressroom, August 17, 1889, on account of unjust treatment by the business management of that paper. A body formerly holding a charter from the International Typographical Union, and known as Pressmen's Union No. 9, still manages to prolong a rather precarious existence. There are not a dozen pressmen in it, its membership being made up of feeders and the web press helpers who took the places of No. 1's men, who went on strike in the *World* office.



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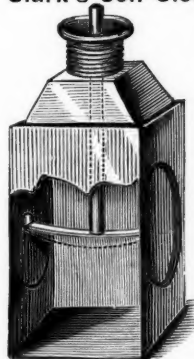
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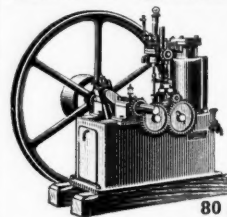
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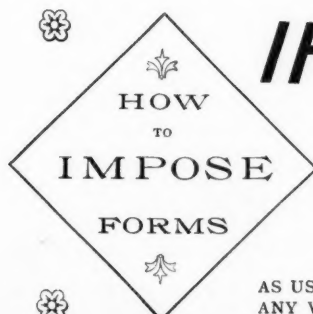
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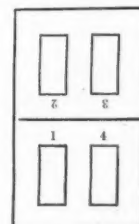
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Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.
Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.
Ringle, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.
Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.
Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Metz, John, 117 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug., & Co., Successors to Rosen & Jensen and Jens A. Jensen, 243 and 245 Wells street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. We furnish every article required in a printing office.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagle & Co., 521 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa. Also tablet gum.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Osgood, J. H., & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, CHECK PROTECTORS, ETC.

Flehart, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 50 Oliver street.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoin.

TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Baltimore Typefoundry, Chas. J. Cary & Co., proprietors, 116 East Bank Lane, Baltimore, Md.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; F. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Special western and northwestern agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of 4 and 8-page and 4-page web perfecting printing presses.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box, 3070, New York.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

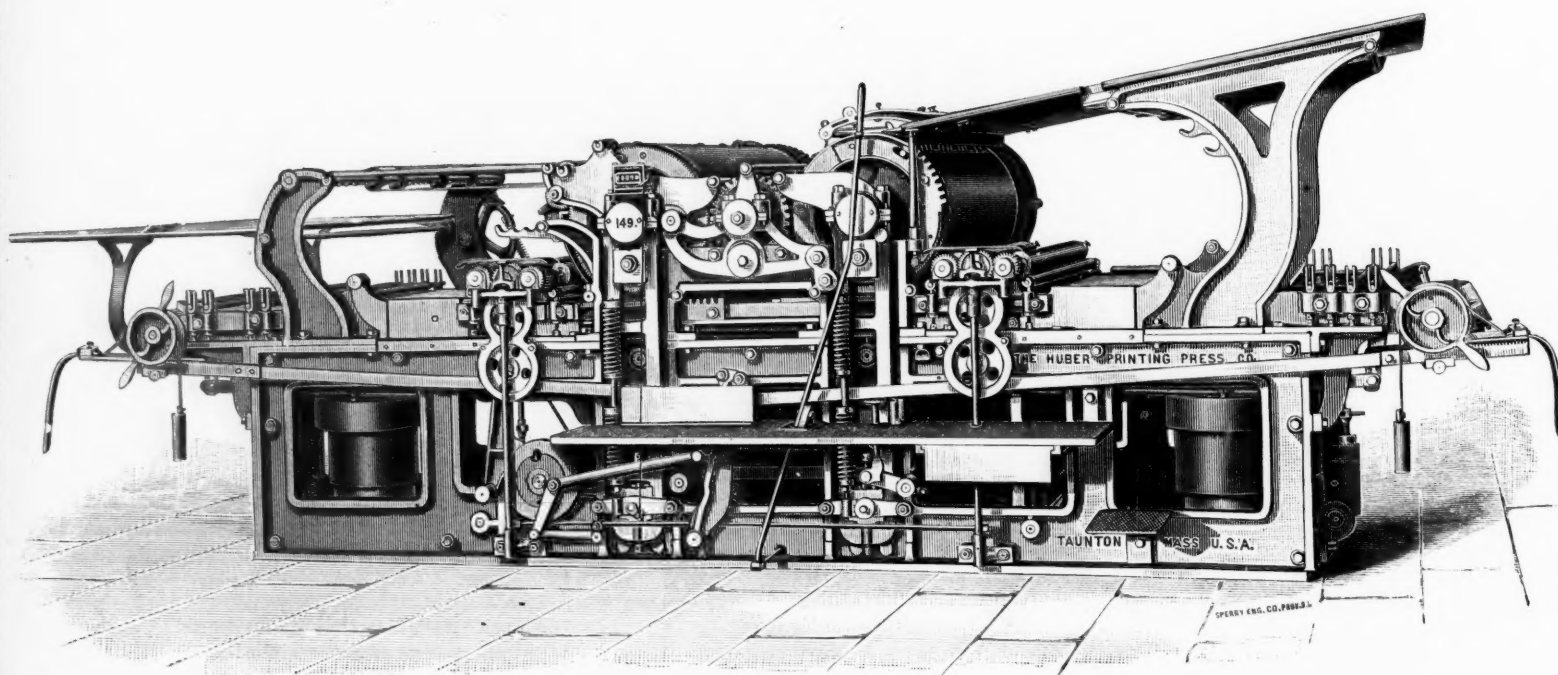
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BED, 36 x 52. FORM, 32 x 48. PAPER, 33 x 50. SPEED, 900 to 1,200 per Hour.

DOUBLE ROLLING EACH FORM • SIX TRACKS • FRONT DELIVERY.

THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

We refer you to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: Crump Label Co., Hinds, Ketchum & Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; National Bureau Engraving and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dickman-Jones Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-eight presses running in the above offices.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one*; and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

The principal advantages of this style of press over all others are: *First*—Comparatively slow speed, which lengthens the "life" of the press, and at the same time produces twice the usual amount of perfect work. *Second*—As the sheet is fed automatically from the first impression surface to the second, the risk of the feeder making a mistake is reduced fifty per cent. *Third*—As the sheet is fed but once for two colors, the handling of stock is reduced fifty per cent. *Fourth*—In illustrated bookwork, the advantage of using a better quality of ink upon the cuts than upon the type; thereby producing a finer class of work at a less expense.

This press is built on the same solid and substantial plan for which all our presses are justly noted, and has all latest improvements, including six roller bearings to support bed, noiseless and positive fly, safety gripper mechanism, ball-bearing, bed-reversing teeth, and air springs that can be regulated when press is in motion at any speed.

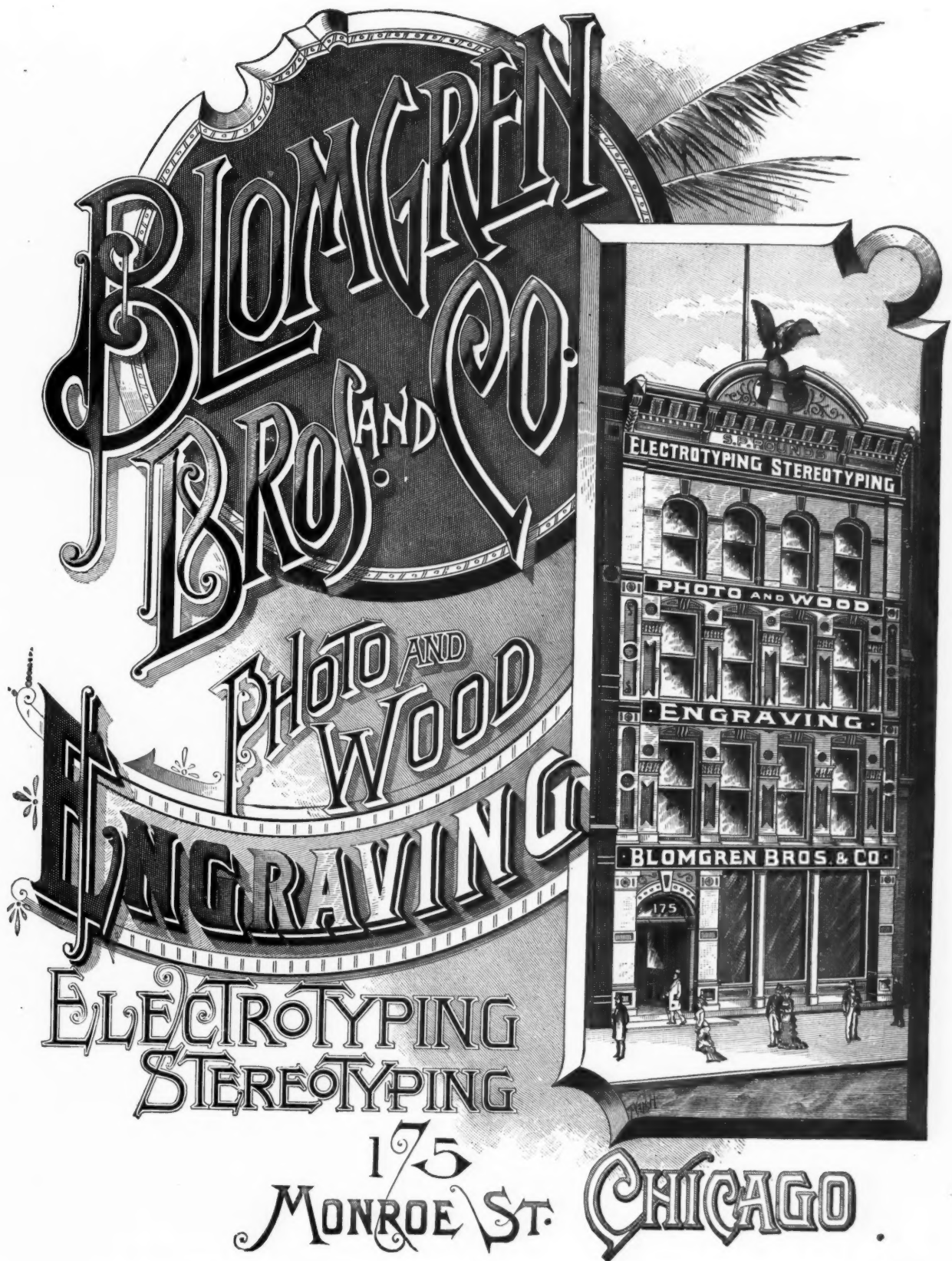
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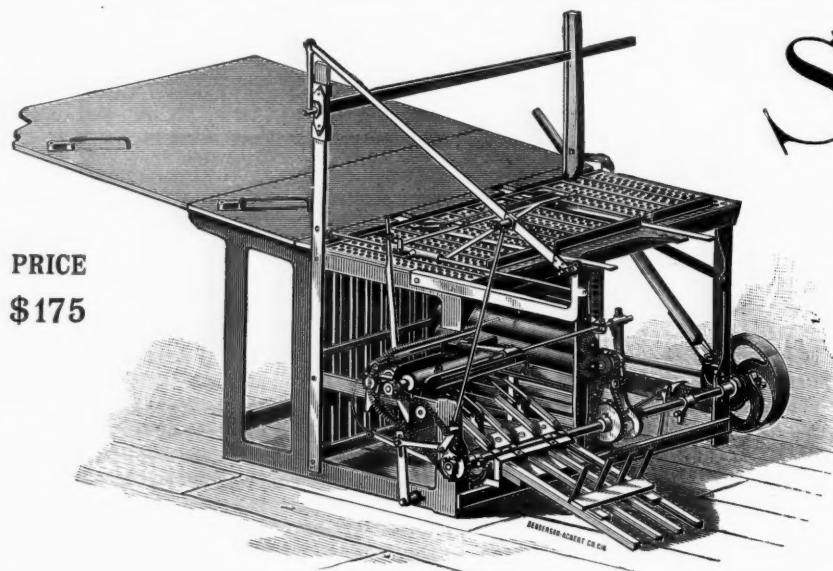


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The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



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SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where

these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

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MOST POPULAR
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Challenge Job Press, O. S. Gordon Job Press,
Chicago Engines and Boilers,
Challenge Paper Cutter, Advance Paper Cutter.

Manufactured by us, and for sale by all Typefounders and Dealers.
Send for Descriptive Circulars. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

WHEN IN CHICAGO DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR WAREHOUSES AND WORKS. WE
WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU THROUGH, WHETHER YOU WISH TO BUY OR NOT.

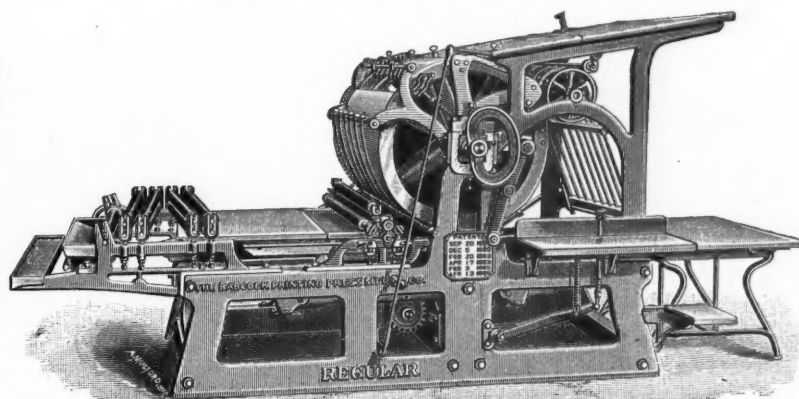
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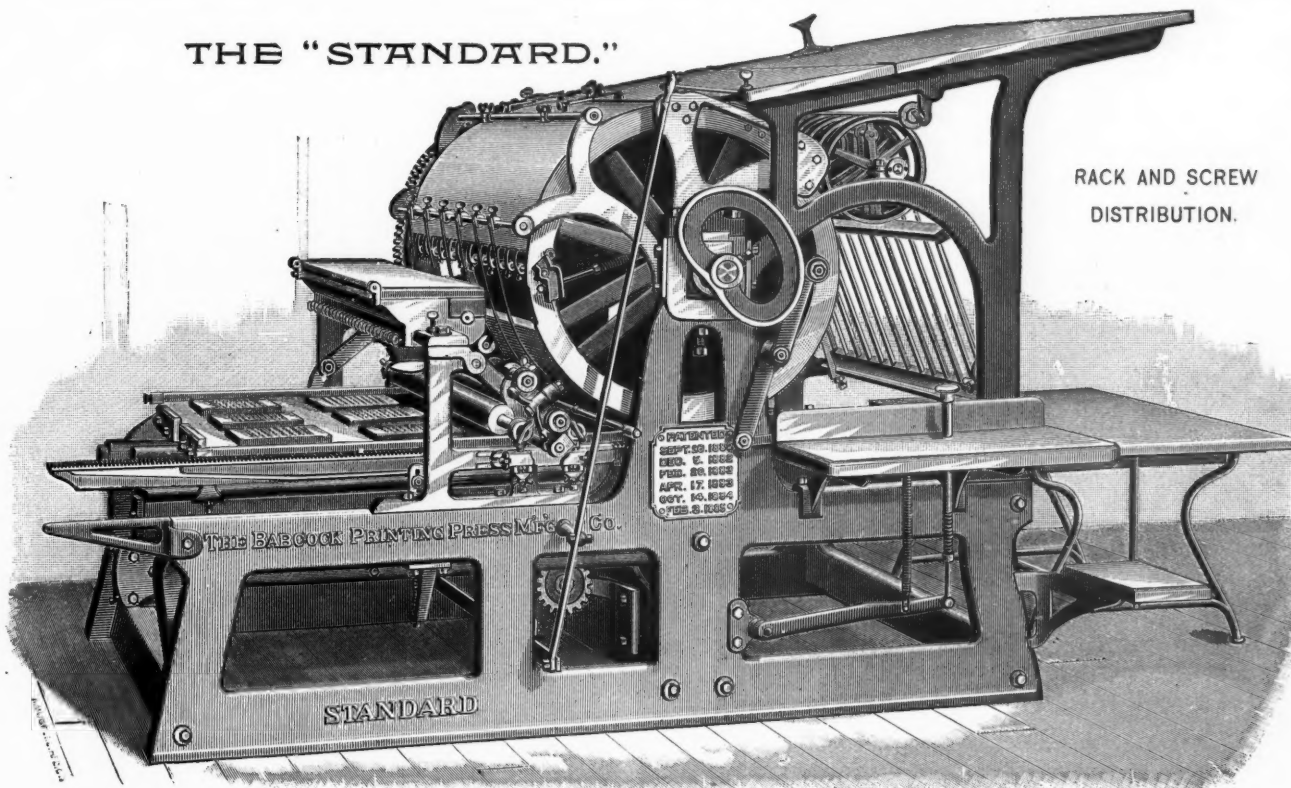
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Rack Screw
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"Gives the Best Service and Most Work of them all."

MR. JOHN THOMSON:

391 BROADWAY, 22 AND 24 HUDSON AVENUE,

ALBANY, N. Y., December 31, 1889.

You very well know, sir, that you took out the "New" Universal, which gave very poor service, and put in a Colt which is very satisfactory indeed. Have personally run the Liberty, Gordon, Peerless, Old Universal, "New" Universal and Colt's Armory, and I must say that YOUR PRESS gives the best service and most work of them all. Allow me to assure you that the next press we buy will be a Colt's Armory to complete our trio of Colt's. These are also the sentiments of my foreman.

Respectfully,

[Signed] C. P. BRATE.

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THE "LIBERTY" GALLEY LOCK-UP.

INDISPENSABLE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

DOES away with quoins, side-stick, shooting stick and mallet, is complete and secure, and cannot get out of order; always ready for use and neither water nor acids have any effect on it.

No matter how long locked up, or how many proofs have been taken, the form is always kept tight.

Takes less than half the time any other Lock-up takes to adjust.

Where time is everything, as in a daily paper, the time saved will more than pay for the Lock-up in three months.

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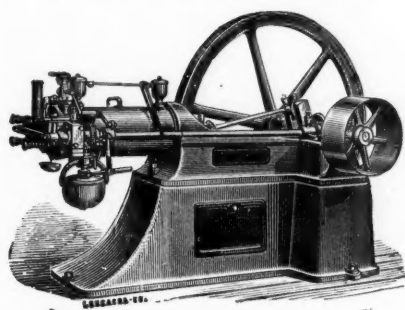
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SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than **ANY** OTHER GAS ENGINE. DOING THE SAME WORK.

THE BEST MACHINERY FOR BOOKBINDERS.

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,

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Parts, Supplies, Wire, Thread, etc.

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Ruling Machines,

Paging and Numbering Machines,
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Job Backers,

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to **BOIL DOWN** their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and **THE INLAND PRINTER** readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

FROM TEXAS.

To the Editor: HOUSTON, Texas, June 4, 1890.

The state of trade here may be called good, although some of the job offices are a little short on work. June, July and August are always dull months here, yet we are looking for better times during that period than for many years past. Subbing is good on the *Post*, the only newspaper in the union, and there are plenty of "subs." I would not advise "artists" to come here before the first of September.

A resolution was introduced at our last meeting to resume the daylight scale, which is \$20 for compositors and \$25 for foremen. The resolution will pass at our next meeting.

Our turnout at the Volksfest parade, on May 8, was creditable to the printers here, and appreciated by the Volksfest Association; besides, the ladies said, "the gentlemen with the dusters, straw hats and canes, were the finest looking men in the parade."

The Dallas Newspaper Union is moving to this point and will be under full headway in a week or two. I also learn that there are to be one or two more newspapers started here in a short time.

J. S. S.

A QUEER ACCIDENT.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, May 31, 1890.

I clip the following from the *Printers' Album and Electrotyper*, May, 1890, issue, page 18:

One of our western agents writes us as follows: One of our out of town customers has had a peculiar accident, which I must tell you. Belt came down to the press from the ceiling of second story and was caught on set screw, and wound up and drew the whole press up and through the second floor before the belt broke, and down came the machine with a crash. Inside of thirty minutes after the accident happened we had the parts on the cars, on the way to replace those broken, having had one of your presses in stock from which we took these parts to ship to our customer. The next mail brought the following: "Every part fitted just to a dot," which speaks well for the interchangeableness of your presses.

Very queer! Did the customer or the press have the accident? The writer does not inform us whether that "belt which came down" ever went up again, nor does he tell whether the press boy went up with the machine, or not. He forgets to tell us how many nicely colored cards were printed during the ascent and descent, and he forgets to tell us just how many splinters the press made of the upper floor going up or the lower floor coming down. We know of no comparison to such an accident upon record, save Jules Verne's vehicle that took him to the moon and return. The writer should inform the waiting typographical multitude whether the press boy threw out the press dog or the monkey-wrench when the anti-gravitation point was reached, and if due astronomical observations were made en route. Pending the arrival of above explanations, must we not doubt the accuracy of this last rise in printing machinery, without the usual thirty and five off for cash?

Yours truly, CHARLES H. GARD.

JOBWORK IN OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Oregon, May 27, 1890.

The job printing business in this city is carried on in a slipshod sort of style. The majority of the offices want quantity in preference to quality. You can see by this elegant selection of jobwork I send that there is plenty of blacksmithing done here.

In offices here there is a great deal of partiality shown. In the large job offices one man is given two to ten jobs at a time, while a new man is kept on the plainest kind of work, such as setting ads and reprint jobs. Most of the reprints are no credit to the printer that turned them out. When you are handed a reprint job you are told to duplicate, and what can you do but duplicate? When a man sets a job it goes, as a general rule, good, bad or indifferent. A man gets no credit for a fine job and nothing said of a poor one. Everything goes in Oregon. There are one or two offices that do pretty fair work, but in most of them jobwork is done in a "get that up in a hurry, it's a cheap job," style.

The heads of two or three firms here, so I have been told, are practical printers, but from the looks of some work that comes from their offices I doubt it. Surely, if they were practical printers, they would not allow such work to be turned out of their offices. I have seen a good many jobs "as they are" and "as they ought to be," but these Oregon productions are equal, if not superior, to any I have ever seen. Work has been very dull here this winter, but has picked up lately, and is very fair at the present time.

They are trying to boom this town, I think, as every other door is a real estate office. Even the printers have gone into the business. I know personally of three that have branched out in this business, and goodness knows how many more will be in the business soon. Empty houses are as scarce as competent job hands.

W. NIHS.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., June 4, 1890.

It is a relief once in a while to be able to say in this correspondence that the printing business in Baltimore is booming. At present it is unusually prosperous; in some instances employers are unable to get all the hands they want. And this is really the case, for the answer to "Who's on the corner?" is, "No one at all." That settles it.

It looks now as if Baltimore is to have representation in the National Typothetæ. Mr. Pascoe, of New York, and librarian of the typothetæ, was in this city last week for the purpose of organizing the employing printers. While there were but six employers to respond, they were all representative men in the craft. Mr. Pascoe, however, concluded not to organize then and there, but to return to the city later on for that purpose. He is looked for two weeks hence. He has been assured that a large attendance will meet him, composed, too, of the better class of employers. No doubt the initial meeting will be one of much interest, and your correspondent will report the proceedings for **THE INLAND PRINTER**.

Like Christmas, Mr. George W. Childs' birthday comes round but once a year, and the craft throughout the country generally mark the occasion by making some demonstration or other. But it seems our Baltimore typos are remiss in doing honor to the natal day of the great philanthropist, if a weekly paper in this section is to be credited. Here is what it had to say in a recent issue: "Baltimore printers quite forgot that there occurs such a thing as a birthday in the life of Mr. Childs, or it would seem so, at least, for not one step was taken by them to celebrate this event." This appeared some weeks ago, just after Mr. Childs' birthday.

Proposals were opened last week at the city hall for furnishing books and stationery for the public schools for the ensuing year. The contract for books was awarded to William J. C. Dulany & Co., they offering a discount of fourteen per cent from wholesale prices; and to J. H. Medairy & Co., for stationery, they offering a discount from wholesale prices of forty-three and one-half per

cent. The discounts last year were, on books, eleven per cent; stationery, thirty-eight per cent.

The firms in Baltimore selling paper by wholesale have an aggregate capital of \$2,500,000; pay-over \$300,000 in wages, and dispose of \$7,000,000 worth of goods annually. The sale of book, letter, wrapping and straw and manila paper and paper boxes, is so large that Baltimore practically controls the entire market in some of these lines.

The various newspaper directories, published in different parts of the country, have their uses in many ways, but the giving of accurate information as to the circulation of newspapers is not one of them. I happen to know the exact average circulation of several journals, and I also happen to know that several of these directories do not. I believe I will be understood. At another time, I will enlarge upon this subject and give some reliable data that may prove of interest.

That stereotyped phrase, "journalistic amenities," is, from disuse in practice, almost a meaningless term in this section. Perhaps it is not too sweeping an assertion to remark that no other city in the country can point to its newspaper press as lacking in journalistic courtesy to that degree which marks the daily press of Baltimore. Reference is here made to the dailies only, as to their utter disregard of that professional courtesy which obtains more or less in other localities. If the *Sun* were to secure an interview with the man in the moon, the readers of the *American* or of the *Morning Herald*, or of the *Evening News*, might learn of such astronomical enterprise, but not through the columns of their favorite papers, and vice versa. This reminds me that a big demonstration was made last week at Sparrow Point, a recently acquired manufacturing locality just below the city proper, at which Gen. Felix Agnus, business manager of the *American*, was one of several speakers. But he might as well have addressed an audience in Zanzibar, so far as the *Sun's* notice of the general's eloquence on this occasion is concerned. In fact, the *American* man's speech would have been cut down to a mere mention in the other dailies, barring his own paper, if the usual advertising rates had not accompanied a request to publish entire, applause and all. That all this occasions comment may be taken for granted.

The rumor which has been current for some weeks that a new afternoon paper would soon be started in Baltimore is now confirmed. John G. Mengel & Co., of this city, typefounders, are getting out new material for the new paper, while workmen are busily engaged in fitting up the large unoccupied building on Fayette street, opposite the new postoffice, known as the Turf Exchange, for the home of the new publication. New England capital is behind the enterprise. As a matter of course, the printers are discussing the newcomer, not forgetting a report out that the publishers intend to use plates to a more or less extent.

The yearly subscription price for the *Telegram*, a weekly paper, is \$2. This paper is now offering a so-called Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, together with this sheet, for one year for \$4. The *Baltimorean*, a weekly that has heretofore ridiculed the chromo gift enterprise in connection with journalism, has been unable to resist the dictionary bait, and offers this obsolete, flimsy affair and a year's subscription for \$3.75, being 25 cents lower than the *Telegram's* offer. And yet a Baltimore patent medicine man beats these publishers, for he offers to give the dictionary away. This is the way his advertisement runs in a daily paper: "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, \$1.75; or given away to every purchaser of one dozen of my Iron Tonic." Comment is unnecessary.

On the water front, just below the city, there is a settlement known as the Columbian Iron Works. A monthly journal has recently made its appearance here. It is published by the United States Naval Constructor's Department, and is quite unique in its way. "Fore and Aft" are the proprietors, and the office is "On Deck." The matter is printed on a typewriter, in columns, then reproduced on the hektograph, giving as many impressions as needed.

FIDELITIES.

A MODEL PRICE-LIST.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, June 3, 1890.

The following price-list, gotten out by a Cincinnati cut rate printer, completely knocks in the shade that published from a Toronto firm in last month's INLAND PRINTER:

J. M. SPLAN,
CUT RATE PRINTER.

	Price per 1,000.
Bill Heads.....	\$1.50 UP
Note Heads.....	1.50 "
Statements.....	1.50 "
Cards.....	1.50 "
Cards in 5,000 Lots.....	1.00 "
Letter Heads.....	2.00 "
Laundry Slips.....	60c.
Dodgers 4 by 6.....	25c.

Special Prices are Made on Large Quantities.

First-Class Work Guaranteed.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.

But we render thanks unto the Lord that he was unable to run long on prices such as above, and the office has gone into the hands of one whom we think will do work at prices nearer those of first-class offices here.

I also send you the advertisement, clipped from a labor (?) paper started here, of a union printer, who employs no journeymen, and is noted round town as the very cheapest printer in the city. Some of the prices he gets for work are enough to make men who run union offices and employ journeymen and try to get a fair rate of compensation for their work, disgusted with the union for allowing such an office to be carried on the list of union offices.

FASHIONABLE CALLING CARDS.

Your name on TWO DOZEN of the latest style, Best Wedding Card Stock, for 25c.

Send one-cent stamp for samples.

Mrs. This Style Letter.

- Wedding Cards, Invitations, Ball and Picnic Tickets at lowest prices consistent with good work.

E. E. SHAW, Practical Printer.

256 Walnut Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

It is claimed by prominent members of the union here that that body has no jurisdiction in cases like the above, but it seems to me that the union owes it to those offices who employ union printers to take the bull by the horns and expel any member who does work at such prices, as it is this class of offices that give strictly union offices the reputation of being "robbers." Working at such rates as published above is nothing short of "ratting," and should be treated as such.

Mr. Armstrong, formerly pressman of the Methodist Book Concern, and the Fillmore Bros., music publishers, have started an office for the publication of music books, with a capital of \$30,000. This will be a union office.

Thomas McLaughlin, a clerk in the office of County Clerk Peaslee and former attaché of Robert Clarke & Co., has also started an office here.

J. J. Rooney, a member of the Hamilton county delegation in the Ohio legislature, lately started a printing office for the purpose of doing a general line of work.

Fahrubel Bros., a firm of cheap printers, were compelled a week ago to make an assignment, owing to lack of business and money owed an eastern press company. It is rumored that two

other offices of good running capacity will also be compelled to assign shortly.

A strike occurred in the office of Zinsle & Co., a non-union concern, last week. It seems an error in composition had been made by someone in authority in the office, causing the loss of the entire job, and the proprietors, to get even on the work, assessed every person in their employ one dollar, and everyone walked out.

SCRIBE.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor :

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 9, 1890.

Trade continues to be good, and advertisements for printers (job) have been numerous, but for the most part men were wanted only for a few days. The scale presented to the newspaper proprietors met with unanimous approval at the last moment. The typesetting machines that were to be here during the present month have not arrived as yet. The journalists of this city took a trip to Johnstown on May 31, and have formed an organization for the purpose of visiting the above city regularly upon the anniversary of the great flood.

Baseball is now agitating the printers on the dailies, and several games have been fought and lost by the *Times'* nine.

District Organizer J. J. Jones had another case to settle in the eastern part of the state lately. That gentleman has plenty to do.

C. F. W.

FROM STERLING, ILL.

To the Editor :

STERLING, June 5, 1890.

I have never seen anything in THE INLAND PRINTER from this thriving little city, in the way of a news letter, though it may be considered a city as well worthy of a place in your columns as many others having regular correspondents.

The city is expected to show up from six to seven thousand population by the next census, and with Rock Falls (on the opposite side of the river, and united by a free iron bridge, properly should be considered a part of the same city) about eight or nine thousand.

We have the best waterworks in all the region, drawing the refreshing fluid from an artesian well at a depth of over one thousand feet. Incandescent street lamps at every intersection throughout the entire city make Sterling the best lighted city to be found. An electric street railway is projected and partly built, but for some unexplained reason does not progress as rapidly as it ought to. Our manufacturing facilities, given by a dam across Rock river, are great at both ends of the dam, and these give large amounts of job printing to the five printing houses of the twin cities.

The *Gazette*, now daily and weekly, is the oldest paper, the establishment of the office dating back to 1854, the year of the advent of the railroad and consequent boom. The mutations and fortunes of the office have been various and many. It was first the *Sterling Times*, started by Charles Boynton, followed by Grattan & Norwood, L. D. Crandall, Worthington & Biggers, then suspended, but revived by H. G. Grattan, as the *Gazette*, and shortly consolidated with the *Sterling Republican*, which had been started in 1856, as the exponent of the new party, by William Caffrey. The "married" paper was published by Caffrey & Nimecks as the *Republican and Gazette*, followed by C. M. Worthington & Co., Worthington & Eastman, Eastman & Jenne, the *Gazette Company* (with various editors for a series of years) and now C. & H. L. John.

The *Herald*, recently moved here from Morrison as the exponent of democratic doctrines, seems to be growing in circulation and influence, with George B. Adams as editor and proprietor.

The *Standard* was founded in 1868, by Mack Brothers, as the *Whiteside Chronicle*. Theodore H. Mack shortly bought out the interest of his brother, Charles M., now of Chicago, changed the name to *Sterling Standard*, and continued as editor and sole proprietor till 1884, when he sold the establishment to Newcomer & Bayliss. Mr. Bayliss, after two years or so of the editorship, sold

his interest to Thomas Diller, who is now editor-in-chief. Both the foregoing are republican journals.

The *Gem*, a small monthly journal, was started in 1886 by Mack & Son, previously, for several years, straight job printers. In 1888 the concern was incorporated as the "Gem Printing House," and does a successful business in the line of light business, manufacturing, law and society printing.

The *News*, of Rock Falls, was founded by William Parker seven or eight years ago, and continues in his hands to the present. All these establishments run job printing departments, well equipped for their respective lines.

The *Bobachter* is a German paper, having no material except the type to set up its forms, the presswork being done in one of the other offices.

All the jobbing departments have been well supplied with work thus far this year, except a little dull season following the holidays. The worst feature of the business is that in the past unwise competition has run prices very low and profits are not what they should be.

JOB.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor :

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1890.

Now that Decoration Day, 1890, is one of the things of the past, we have only to wait until July 4 until we have another day in which to celebrate. The former was greatly enjoyed here, especially by the laboring element. Business was closed at the government printing office, as were most of the down-town printing offices, thus affording the craft an opportunity of enjoying a good time in or out of town, as circumstances would permit. Excursion trains and river steamers were crowded at each departure, and the city, during most of the day, was "deserted and still," being parallel with the sacred ceremonies being conducted at the graves of fallen heroes all over the country.

For the past decade the night-bill force of the government printing office has been nightly assisting the *Record* compositors in getting out that issue, so great has been the abundance of copy on hand. Now that night sessions of congress have been once more inaugurated, both the *Record* and night-bill forces will doubtless be kept late at work during the remainder of the session.

During the past three or four weeks there have been quite a number of changes in the government printing office. First you will hear of a number of discharges in one department, at the same time a number of appointments made in another. Invariably a democrat is discharged, lies idle for a few weeks; then he receives an appointment in some other portion of the building, superior to the one from which he was discharged. If it were necessary we could mention names and dates. This sort of business is not only discouraging to good republicans seeking office, but a dead insult to those already in office, and who are obliged to put up with such treatment. The democratic pressure upon Public Printer Palmer is certainly not so great as to warrant this treatment to the party who secured him his present fat but responsible office.

Mr. Thomas S. Denham, president of the Federation of Labor Unions, of this city, recently presented to President Harrison a memorial, asking the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and calling attention to the fact that overtime is being required and allowed at the government printing office, and that more than eight hours a day is required of letter carriers and other government employes. The president is asked to issue an order that no officer of the government be compelled or permitted to work more than eight hours a day; that the hours be consecutive; that the pay be the same as is paid for a day's work of the same kind; that the government contractors be forced to follow the government's example, and that dismissal shall follow neglect to comply with this order. It is not yet a certainty as to the real intention of President Harrison regarding this request, but it is our opinion that he will make an early and favorable move, which will be the result of "shaking up some dry bones" at the government printing office. We venture there are more hours made by certain

employés at this printing establishment than in any other government office in the country. We are not here to mention any names, but we know of a certain day foreman of one of the departments of the government printing office who begins work at 8 o'clock each morning and does not cease his labors until 12 o'clock that night, thus working fifteen hours out of twenty-four. We consider this an imposition, and is not only a bad example for the few "time" hands he has assisting him, but it is depriving other individuals who are out of employment from securing work. Why not double the force in this department and let each man do a respectable day's work, and thus prevent one man from doing two men's work, no matter how willing he appears to be to do it. A good deal of censure is placed upon this class of people at the government printing office. We give these few facts not in any bad feeling, but for the benefit of those on the outside. H. S. B.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor:

PITTSBURGH, June 2, 1890.

At the meeting of Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, on May 4, the scale of Pressmen's Union No. 13 was indorsed. The scale, which is the same as that of last year, provides that pressmen working in job offices, operating one or two cylinder or one cylinder and two job presses, shall be paid not less than \$15 per week, and for one additional cylinder press, \$19; for one, two or three job presses, \$15, and for one additional, \$19. One man shall not operate more than three cylinder or four job presses. In newspaper offices, a man operating one cylinder press six days shall be paid \$18; seven days, \$21; one web press, six days, \$20; seven days, \$24; two web presses, six days, \$25; seven days, \$30. The scale has been in force several weeks.

The scale of No. 7, which expired May 31, was signed at once by all the papers. There was some talk of fixing a price for work done by means of typesetting machines, but the union took the more reasonable course, and decided to leave the question open until the machines have been brought to the city. It is just possible that the announcement concerning these machines was made, as many others have been, with a view of "bluffing" the union. If such was the purpose it failed entirely, as the scale was signed as presented.

A strong effort will be made by No. 7 within a short time to unionize all the offices in the city. The union numbers six hundred men and there are about one hundred and fifty outside the fold. A list of non-union offices will be published, and it is thought that with little difficulty, the list can be reduced to less than five. One of these, Stevenson & Foster, is a large office, but cannot be unionized, as all of the printers are on the black book of the union. The other offices are small ones.

The employés of W. G. Johnston & Co's printing establishment will have a boat excursion down the Ohio on June 21. This trip will no doubt be an enjoyable one, as the scenery along this river is very fine.

On May 31 an excursion party of reporters went to Johnstown to commemorate the terrible flood of one year ago, when they were working night and day for several weeks.

Last week President Harrison visited this city. He was given a very cold reception by both press and public. MEMO.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1890.

This state will be well represented in the National Editorial Convention, which is to be held in Boston, June 24, 25 and 26. Our city press will be represented by editors from Taggart's *Times*. The *Press* and the *North American* editorial conventions never amounted to much in times past, but it is not because there is no good work to do. The editorial fraternity can do much to centralize effort and exert a mightier influence than they now do. Even in business matters there is much to do in the way of mutual advantage.

The Childs-Drexel fund now amounts to \$25,000. The International Union has not decided what to do with the money, but

when it reaches the right limit it will probably be put into a national printers' home. The third annual celebration of the Philadelphia Association of Ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union took place May 10. Many complimentary things were, as usual, said of Mr. George W. Childs, whose gift, along with an equal sum given by A. J. Drexel, was the basis of the movement to create a printers' fund. Mr. James J. Dailey, in responding to the toast to the "International Typographical Union," took occasion to give a little interesting history in connection with the growth of the union. Only once during the forty years of the existence of the union did it fail to meet, and that was during war times. The forerunner of the present International Typographical Union first met in New York in 1850. The next meeting, in 1851, was held in Baltimore; next at Cincinnati, when the organization took the name of the National Typographical Union, the first president of which was Michael C. Brown, of Philadelphia. It was at this session that the members of the local unions were drawn. In 1856 the national convention was held in Philadelphia, and in 1858 Chicago was selected, when R. C. Smith, of Philadelphia, was elected president. He was reelected the following year at Boston. Again, in 1863, a Philadelphian was elected president, the convention being held in this city that year. The choice fell on Eugene Vallette. It was in Albany and in 1869 that the name was changed from the National to the International Typographical Union of North America. In 1870, at Cincinnati, the first woman delegate, Miss Augusta Lewis, was admitted and made corresponding secretary by acclamation. All this is familiar enough to the older printers, but there may be many of the younger to whom these names are not. The union is gaining in strength and it commands the respect of publishers.

Our *Herald* has changed management. It brings up the rear of daily journalism in Philadelphia.

Colonel Singerly, of the *Record*, and ex-Governor Pattison and a few others have organized the Record Publishing Company to transact a general printing and publishing business.

The *Times* annex building is ready for the finishers. It towers eight stories high, and when completed will be the most thoroughly equipped printing office in the city.

The *Press* people some time ago quietly secured the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, or rather arranged with the managers of the Girard estate to erect a building for them. No details have yet been made public. The location is a good one. The steady-going *Evening Telegraph* will ere long shake a half century's dust from its hat, and move up among the rest of us. The *Enquirer* is galloping ahead in circulation and patronage. In fact, there appears to be no dearth of business for the dailies, but woe betide the man or men who would attempt to start another daily hereabout! The trade journals are making business for themselves, and the industries are well represented, such as iron, steel, carpets, hosiery, paper, machinery and a dozen other productions. The bible publishers are full of work. The medical book publishers and the law book publishers are having their full average of work. Jobwork is slacking up, and for the next three months the overworked weekly hand can get days off. Country printers throughout the state are busy, and only a small percentage of printers seek the city for uncertain employment. Our typefounders are busy, and the designers of new type are beset with orders for specialties from all parts of the country.

Labor organizations are, speaking generally, gaining in actual strength, that is, in strength which grows out of experience, conservatism and expanded intelligence. The rights of labor are closely studied by employers who never before studied what those rights were.

Labor is learning the secret of power, namely, to be able to do. Back of that is to be. In a certain sense an era of introspection is upon us. We are acquiring the habit of looking within, and are seeking to learn from that study what is right, and what are our duties.

The newspaper editors here are all watching for a chance to render some good public service. The *Times* exposed a rotten financial institution, but not until it got away with a half million

or more of hard earnings of confiding depositors. The *Record* is going after the protectionists. The *Press* sings its lullabies of filial devotion to everything republican. The *Ledger*, heavy and ponderous, but full of excellent reading withal, gives its readers often eight pages of matter for 2 cents, enough to make a small book.

Editors are taking honors that for all time past have been accorded to lawyers. It was rather strange the politicians did not send an editor to fill Randall's seat instead of Vaux, but the truth is they have no material with the proper brand. Singerly would have filled the bill, but he would go crazy if he would have to sit all day and hear men talk and do nothing. We have some good talent coming along, but the trouble is it does not develop in the right direction. The desire to say smart things diverts talent into the wrong channel. Our brightest young men are seeking place and pelf in the application of steam and electric power to their innumerable utilities. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor : SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3, 1890.

There is a slight improvement noticeable in the business of the printers in this city, and the prospects of a more marked increase in the near future are good. Already the political organizations are making preparations for the fall campaign, and the printers to whose portion is allotted the contract for supplying the printed materials will be recompensed in a measure for the season's dull trade.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typothetæ, C. A. Murdock, of C. A. Murdock & Co., was elected president, succeeding John D. Yost, lately deceased. Mr. Murdock is one of the vice-presidents of the United Typothetæ of America, and has been the vice-president of the local organization for several terms. At this same meeting resolutions were passed, recognizing the San Francisco Typographical Union, and a conference committee of three members appointed with power to act for the organization in reference to the recent changes in prices and rules governing book and job offices made by the San Francisco Typographical Union.

A similar committee of three members was appointed by Typographical Union No. 21, to confer with that of the typothetæ. The two committees recently held a meeting, which was entirely amicable in its character, and resulted in the almost complete granting of the demands of the union. Another conference meeting will be held this week, at which the apprentice question and the standard of type used in different offices will be the principal topic of discussion. The committee from the union will lay stress upon the demands of the compositors to either have the employers put standard type in their offices or make compensation for that below the standard.

At the meeting of the conference committees of the Typothetæ and the Typographical Union of San Francisco, the following rules were agreed to :

1. Compositors shall not accept less than one day's work in book or job offices.
2. When a compositor is retained in or around an office unemployed for want of copy or type, or waiting for proof, standing time shall be charged. During this standing time the office shall have the privilege of giving the compositor distribution or other work within the scope of the trade.
3. All work done after 6 o'clock P.M., and on holidays, by book and job men, shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half.
4. When a book is commenced as timework, it shall be continued and finished as timework; when commenced as piecework, it shall be finished as piecework, the office to have the title page only; *provided*, however, when diagram work occurs, the office shall have the privilege of giving it to whom it please. And further *provided*, that the office shall have the privilege of putting its regular time hands on a work, whether it be piece or time work, but no discrimination shall be made in favor of the time hands by the office culling matter.
5. When a compositor employed transiently has completed his work of composition and correction on a brief, transcript, pamphlet, or other book-work, it shall be considered that wages for same are due, and that measurement of matter (if piecework) should be had, and wages paid upon such compositor being discharged from further service; *provided*, this shall not be understood to include piece or time hands, regularly or generally employed in one office.

The title of the official organ of the San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, has been changed from the *Union*

Printer to the Pacific Union Printer. It is the intention of the association to enlarge the publication from four to eight pages, making it of the same size as the New York *Union Printer*.

Langley's "San Francisco Directory" has just been issued, and under the new management shows a decided improvement. Heretofore this publication has been let out on contract by Painter & Co., the owners, but a receiver having been appointed last year in a suit in which the different interested parties are litigating as to their respective shares in the typefoundry business of Painter & Co., he was instructed by the court to publish it under his own supervision; and the results have been successful beyond the greatest expectations.

A sad occurrence is the recent demise of W. E. Oughton, the proofreader and assistant foreman of the state printing office at Sacramento. Mr. Oughton was exceedingly well known on this coast, and, worthily, had the respect and affection of his fellow craftsmen at his command. During the greater part of the last twenty years, he was employed in the state office, his well-known ability insuring his position under the different political administrations.

Out of about thirty Pacific coast unions only two, San Francisco and Los Angeles, have sent delegates to the annual session of the International Typographical Union, to be held at Atlanta, on June 9. Owing to the bad condition of business during the winter season, the other unions probably cannot stand the expense, but the San Francisco has come to time and will be represented by three delegates. It is to be hoped that they will use all their efforts in assisting to devise ways and means for securing the necessary funds for the building of the proposed Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs.

The new *Chronicle* building has excited the emulation of the *Examiner*, and it has been the general impression for some time past that newspaper would erect one that would equal, if not surpass, the edifice of its great rival. This has been verified by the recent purchase of the property, corner of Market and Third streets, directly opposite the *Chronicle* building, constituting 10,000 square feet of area. As soon as the leases expire, the Nucleus Building, which now occupies the lot, will be demolished, and work will be commenced on a structure that is expected to greatly exceed in architectural pretensions and height that on the opposite corner.

E. P.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor : BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1890.

The other day I received from a New York foundry a copy of the publication which it makes the vehicle of its announcements to printerdom, and found inserted a supplement showing a specimen of brass-rule work representing a newsboy, or rather a contorted, ridiculous effigy of one. Just why printers will continue to commit such murderous attacks upon the human form divine with brass rule, I am at a loss to understand. Ornament or design in any form is valueless unless capable of practical application, and the designer's time is wasted when the requirements of utility are lost sight of. To a compositor with an artistic turn of mind, rule affords a means for supplementing the attractiveness of typework, but a fair knowledge of the elements of design and the ability to represent on paper what it is intended to carry out with type and rule are requisite. To twist and solder rule into shapes remotely resembling animate objects may be an agreeable pastime, but the publication of such specimens does little toward elevating printing as an art.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the National Editorial convention, which is to be held in this city on June 24, 25 and 26. The local Committee of Arrangements are: President, Charles H. Taylor, *Boston Globe*; vice-presidents, E. B. Haskell, *Boston Herald*; George M. Whitaker, *New England Farmer*; Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, *Boston Globe*; W. A. Woodward, *Milton News*; secretary, J. B. Maccabe, *East Boston Argus*; treasurer, J. O. Hayden, *Somerville Journal*. The members of the committee represent the following named organizations:

Massachusetts Press Association, Suburban Press Association, Boston Press Club, Woman's Press Association, Trade Press Club.

The convention will be held in the hall of the house of representatives, the legislature having voted to proffer its use for the purpose. Tuesday, the first day, will be devoted to opening exercises. There will be addresses of welcome by the governor of Massachusetts and the mayor of Boston, to which President Lee, of the National Editorial Association, and others, will respond. Then will follow the organization for the formal work of the convention. The succeeding days will be taken up by routine and special business, festivities and sight-seeing. Addresses and papers by Colonel Taylor, Hon. G. A. Marden and others are announced. A reception will be given under the auspices of the Woman's Press Association; there will be a banquet, carriage drives through the suburbs, and the mayor, in behalf of the city, will take the party down the harbor. Trips will also be made in parties to points of interest under the guidance of members of the different local organizations. The American House has been selected as the official headquarters.

The *New England Farmer*, of which Mr. George M. Whitaker is editor and publisher, is doing splendid work in the behalf of New England's agricultural interests. Since Mr. Whitaker purchased the paper it has been materially improved in appearance and has steadily gained in popularity. A second edition of the *Farmer* is now published, called *Our Grange Homes*, which is devoted especially to local farming news in New England towns. The papers contain a woman's department, which is ably edited by Mrs. Allie E. Whitaker.

Mr. William J. Murphy, who for several years has been employed by Messrs. Golding & Co., of Boston, as a salesman, traveling a portion of the time, in New England, has been engaged by the Campbell Press Company as a traveling salesman and will begin service with them on July 1.

Mr. Carl Heintzmann, printer, of School street, has secured quarters in a new building, corner of Purchase and Congress streets, and will soon remove to the new location.

Mr. Louis Barta has removed to the corner of Oliver and High streets, on Fort Hill Square, where he has one of the most commodious, best lighted and best equipped offices in Boston.

Andrew Smith, of the firm of Clark & Smith, Hartford, Connecticut, died of apoplexy on the evening of May 5. He learned his trade in Lowell, Massachusetts, and had been engaged in business at Hartford for a number of years. He was well known and highly respected.

Mr. Daniel T. Neal, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, has recently enlarged his office and increased his plant.

Messrs. J. A. & R. A. Reid, of Providence, Rhode Island, whose office was destroyed by fire about two years ago, were again burned out on the night of May 22. The loss was reported to be \$40,000, which was fully covered by insurance. Mr. E. A. Risley, who occupies a portion of the same building, suffered a slight loss, his stock being damaged by water.

On Saturday, May 31, the Boston *Transcript* was printed for the last time from type, and on Monday it made its appearance in a handsome new dress of Dickinson Foundry make, the presswork being done on a new Scott web machine.

Mr. Frederick Freeman, well known to all patrons of the Dickinson Foundry, where he has been employed in the sales department for twenty years, will be married on June 16 to Miss Lilla Cushman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

M. A. Kelley, of the firm of M. A. Kelley & Co., printers' machinists, died at his residence in Boston, on May 9, of pneumonia, after an illness of two weeks' duration. Mr. Kelley lost his wife several years ago, and more recently his only child, a son, died. On April 23 he again married, and within an hour after the ceremony was performed he was prostrated by an illness which terminated fatally. His stock of tools and presses were disposed of at private sale.

The members of the Massachusetts Press Association who participated in the excursion of the association to Virginia, arrived

home on May 22, the trip having been a most enjoyable and interesting one for all.

The Boston Press Club has appointed the following delegates to represent the club at the coming convention of the National Editorial Association in this city: President, Charles H. Taylor; secretary B. Leighton Beal, William V. Alexander, *Transcript*; Daniel S. Knowlton, *Times*; Alfred T. Waite, *Herald*; Thomas F. Anderson, *Globe*; George M. Whitaker, *New England Farmer*; James W. Dunphy, *Advertiser*; Nathaniel H. Taylor, *Globe*; F. B. Whitney, *Transcript*; George H. Monroe, *Herald*; William B. Smart, *Post*; T. E. Wardner, *Traveller*. Francis H. Jenks, of the *Transcript*, has presented the club with two volumes of journalistic subjects.

Two nines made up of workmen in the employ of Messrs. Winship, Daniels & Co., played a match game of ball at Dorchester on Saturday, June 7, and succeeded in pounding out a score of 33 to 24 in six innings. The captains of the nines, Messrs. Fennessy and Norris, are confident that with more practice these scores can be doubled.

G.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor:

DUNEDIN, April 17, 1890.

Even our far-away and beautiful isle of the sea has not escaped the epidemic, "la grippe," which we have been reading about for several months past as committing ravages in Great Britain, Europe and the continent of America. We thought that our fair land was too beautiful and healthy a spot for an epidemic to find place therein; but it is not so, the mysterious thing having just taken up its residence among us, and, judging from its persistency, it has come to stay. It must have come as a distinguished visitor to our exhibition, for Dunedin is the first port of call. Nearly all the printers have had a turn, and so liberal are they under its influence that they have "passed" their "takes," and the pass is taken "whether he would or no." We have cause for thankfulness that its long journey across the ocean has taken the virulency out of it, there being no cases of death, and the lay off only lasts for two or three days. There is a story going the rounds about a husband and wife who resided in England when the epidemic came down upon that country, and its influence was being pretty strongly felt just round where they lived. They both had a horror of it, and on consulting their physician as to "what shall we do to escape it?" he told them to take a trip to New Zealand. Without any hesitation they made the journey of 17,000 miles, and just after they landed in the country they heard that "it" was here before them, and at the time of writing they are laid up in Christchurch, New Zealand, with the complaint which they left England to avoid. Truly can they say, "We fled to the uttermost end of the earth and we found it there."

BASEBALL DISTRIBUTING KNOWLEDGE OF OUR COLONIES.

When I was in Wellington a Canadian reporter and an American sailor inserted an advertisement in the papers inviting all interested to assemble at the recreation ground, Newtown Park, where the American national game of baseball would be introduced to the colonial. I assembled myself on the ground at the time appointed, and the game was explained. "Rounders" was the general remark, but I caught onto the game, and during that afternoon I went through the positions of firstbase, catcher, right-field and shortstop. Of course, the fielding was easy enough, for I have played our own game of cricket, but the latter game was too slow for me. Well, we formed a club, and I became a crank, practicing at all times and in all places where two or three of us could get together, and eventually I became captain of "our nine," and as we were versatile young men, we played all positions by turns and no position long. How does that fit in with your notions of baseball as she should be played? We were getting along very slowly until the Hicks-Sawyer minstrels paid New Zealand a visit. We heard they had a nine, so we boldly challenged them to a game. It pleased the colored gentlemen to

accept, and on the day appointed, in the month of November, 1888, the first baseball match ever played in the South Seas or Australasia was played between nine whites and nine blacks, and if blood did not tell color did, for the minstrels gave us the drubbing told of in the totals: We 13, they 69. I shall ever remember the occasion, for I was catcher and my little finger was broken, owing to my efforts to stop the pitched balls of the Canadian. After that the game flourished, and we had four clubs in the district. We were very disappointed because Spalding's teams did not come down to Wellington, for it was our intention to challenge the Chicago team! We were superb in our conceit. When I left Wellington six months ago a new club had been formed, which was composed wholly of Maoris, the natives of New Zealand, the president of the club being one of the great Te Puni tribe, which played a great part in the last Maori war. Batting is the strong point of these natives. They do not "place" the ball, but they delight in seeing the sphere soaring aloft, and their brethren and "sistern" who are looking on give the greatest applause to him who puts the ball the highest.

The Hicks-Sawyer Minstrels have "done" Australia since the day above recorded, and they were across the water during the time that Spalding was going his rounds. Many clubs were formed owing to Spalding's visit, as one of the ball players, Simpson, stayed behind, and he has been energetically furthering somebody's interests, and baseball ever since in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. I met Mr. Charles B. Hicks in town last week, he having brought over his old company, under the title of the American Colored Minstrels, and he told me they had played several good games in Australia. At Broken Hill (in New South Wales) the locality of the silver mining boom, they played a wager game for \$200, which they won by one run. They also played three matches in Melbourne.

There was one very interesting point in my talk with Mr. Hicks which made my thoughts run in the direction my pen has followed above, and it is in this paragraph I would comment upon it. Said my friend, "The visit of the Spalding baseball teams has done more in giving America a knowledge of Australasia, and the colonies a knowledge of America, than any other agency that I know of. You would be astonished if you could come in touch with the strong American feeling there is now all over Australia, and baseball is flourishing like a bay tree."

If this is so, Mr. Editor, and I believe it, because Australasian newspapers give a great deal of attention to American affairs, you will find the colonies well represented at the World's Fair, which is to be held in your city. I did not congratulate you in my last epistle. It was an omission on my part, the cables having informed us of the fact. I was amused at the enterprise of the Inland Printer Company in connection with the World's Fair. For some months before the locality was decided upon all my correspondence with the company was marked in the corner with a conspicuous star. I was very pleased to see that your enterprise was rewarded and your prophecy fulfilled, and I am living in the hope that I may come over and see your wonderful city and its big show.



"COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

We have a saying over here which will eventually pass into a proverb, and it is the quotation I have given above. Newcastle, in New South Wales, is the greatest coal depot in Australasia, and its produce is exported to all the colonies. During recent years large deposits of coal have been discovered and opened up on the west coast of the south (or middle) island of New Zealand. This coal is found to be of the very best quality, as was evidenced the other day during the shipping disaster at Samoa, for it was this very coal (Westport) which was used at that time in firing H. M. S. Calliope, the only vessel escaping without damage.

These west coast coals have proved themselves quite equal to the Australian coals for all purposes, and have been so well placed upon the market as to almost stop the sale of the latter quality. Hence you will mark the meaning and triteness of the saying,

"bringing coals to Newcastle." I am led into these remarks by a paragraph which appeared last week in the "thunderer" of New Zealand (the *New Zealand Herald*), which reads as follows:

The authorities of the Church of America at New York have communicated with Bishop Cowie, asking him to recommend a New Zealand man for an educational appointment in New York worth £1,200 a year. This is in consequence of the high manner in which the Rev. G. H. S. Walpole's services have been appreciated there. The situation, we understand, is not a clerical one, though it is under the control of the church authorities in New York. The idea of getting a New Zealand man is that, coming from a British colony, he would fall in more readily with American ideas than a man from England.

Just think of it! A great country like America, with all her great scholastic establishments, sending to our little isle, which is just celebrating the jubilee of her colonization, for teachers to train up her youth. Is not this bringing coals to Newcastle? Well, there is one thing to be said, we have one of the finest free educational systems in the world, but the position offered above is a semi-clerical one. It is another proof that we are becoming known out your way.

A NEW EXPERIMENT IN JOURNALISM.

A monthly journal has been issued since the opening of this year in Brisbane, Queensland, which is worthy of reference, on account of the unusual system of ownership by which it is got out. The title is the *Worker*, and it is worked on the coöperative principle. The owners are the various trades unions of Brisbane, which is a well-organized city in this respect. The unions own the whole plant, elect trustees, appointing the editor by votes of members. The members of the unions are all subscribers, their subscription being included in their dues. The new journal is very outspoken concerning the subjects it has already taken up. As the *Australian Typographical Journal* says, "The management will not have financial anxieties to confront them; they will not have to mold their opinions to suit their advertisers. * * * What a world there is before the editor of the *Worker*! Abuses can be assailed without having to face reduced circulation and profits! * * * Free, untrammelled journalism is what the working classes require, and, if we mistake not, they have secured it in the first genuine toiler's own organ, the *Worker*. Long may it flourish!" The preliminary guaranteed circulation is 10,000.

NO FEMALES NEED APPLY.

Miss Annie Hill, the young lady who applied to be admitted as a member of the New South Wales Typographical Society, of which I informed you in my last letter, wrote asking the secretary for the rule which he said would not allow her admittance. No such rule could be found, but the secretary found excuse in saying that the masculine form of pronoun was used throughout the constitution. As Miss Hill has shown herself to be a skilled member of the craft, having also served a regular apprenticeship, and has always complied with union rules, I am of opinion that a very grave mistake has been made by our Australian brethren. Miss Hill's desire was to put herself on good lines, so as to be qualified by certificate to work in union offices, but by this refusal she may be driven into seeking and obtaining employment in a "non-union" office.

PRINTERS, PAST AND PRESENT.

It is not often that any compositors in our land are "brought before the beak," but when they are we generally know it. Bad company is nearly, if not always, at the bottom of it, and there is no need to put in a word for the "poor comp" because he is hard worked and drowns his sorrow in the flowing bowl. The last row in which printers prominently figured was during the time of the strike on the *Otago Daily Times*, when non-unionists from all over the colony swarmed in Dunedin, in the year 1886. This was a pot house brawl, a row in the street, and a smashing of windows; verdict, twenty-four hours and a fine, also loss of frames. At one time printers had a very bad name in New Zealand, being called a "drunken, dissolute crew," and in many cases the epithet was deserved, but such cases nowadays are few and far between, the printers of today being a most sober and diligent class of men, occupying front positions in temperance, union and all other social

reform movements, also occupying mayoral chairs, and seats upon municipal councils, school committees and other educational bodies. The fact of the matter is that the printer suits himself to the times, and he finds that today sobriety is an essential qualification for the maintenance of his position in the office, and he sheds his old skin and appears as the printer transformed. The result of this is that the apprentice of today has not the bad example presented to him every day which those of a few years ago had, and *he* grows up in more steady ways, and is not led to the barroom, as used to be the case. So here we are promised temperate journeymen in the future through the example set our apprentices, and in this respect, at any rate, the world is growing better.

I am led into these remarks by a clipping from the columns of the *Wellington Evening Press*. A compositor in the Empire City got into bad company while drunk, and in a quarrel one of his friends cut his head open with a stone, for which the poor compositor who got "the cut" had his assailant before the court. The case was taken into the supreme court. When the printer was in the witness box he was examined by the registrar and also by the crown prosecutor, who failed to get any satisfaction from their examination. "I'm come here to state what I know, and I'm not going to be bluffed—there's too much of that foolery in the court," was all the "intelligent comp" replied. Then his honor, the chief judge, came to the charge; but he only got the same answer, upon which the chief judge said: "If an ignorant person were in the box such answers would not be wondered at, but from a compositor they expected something better." This *may* be taken as a reflection upon the craft, but I do not think it need be, as the individual concerned is about as bad as they are made.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEW ZEALAND LITERATURE.

It may interest lovers of old or new books upon countries other than their own (and there are not a few bibliophiles in our trade) to know that Mr. J. Collier, librarian of the general assembly library (government), Wellington, has compiled a comprehensive "Bibliography of New Zealand." This work has been printed at the government printing office, a small edition, for private circulation only. I saw the list of intended recipients while the work was under way, and a liberal supply goes to the libraries of America, and all the leading libraries of the world will receive a copy. The book contains 240 pages large octavo. The chronological catalogue contains dates from 1764 (Tasman's Journals) to 1889 (including E. Wakefield's book, published in your country a few months ago). To this work Mr. Collier has given a long period of labor, and the editor of *Typo* well says, "Every page of the book bears evidence of the most painstaking research, and its preparation must have been a labor of love to Mr. Collier. No such work has hitherto been attempted, and it will be indispensable to all future students of the literature and history of the colony."

"ANNO DOMINI 2000."

One of our own, our very own, authors, Sir Julius Vogel, wrote a book of the retrospective progressive class, bearing the above title, but even in New Zealand, which knows Sir Julius so well, there has been no such rush for his work—perhaps they may be of a class, yet different. Two men show us what the future has in store—the American sees the millennium, which we are all looking forward to; the New Zealander sees a river turned in its course and a wealth of gold laid bare, while it is more than probable, taking each day's record now, that before the year 2000 arrives, dredges will have scooped the Clutha's gold up and there will be no necessity to turn its course, and Sir Julius also sees in the future the reign of the Amazon, which no one looks forward to. The difference between the two books is marked. Gold fever and women's rights epidemic may be about, but they have not got the same grip upon us that socialism has.

A GOOD RECORD.

The New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition comes to a close with the end of this week, and on all sides it is declared to have been a grand success. So you will acknowledge when I inform you that the attendance has been more than equivalent to the

entrance of every man, woman and child contained in the population of New Zealand, and that has been attained in the period of six months. I pass you the hope that when Chicago sums up her totals for the World's Fair that she may say with us, "Our entire population's number has passed through these gates, with some small boys to spare." TOM L. MILLS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 12, 1890.

In this far famed country, where the lone "Siwash" paddles his fleet canoe upon the placid waters of the most beautiful inland sea that the eye of the typographical tourist ever beheld, is found what the old pioneer is pleased to call the "City of the Gods," the capital, to be, of this young, yet vast state of Washington.

Mr. O. C. White, public printer, and a man who has been prominently connected with the affairs of the state long before it was a state, has just completed the handsomest and most commodious printing office building on the Pacific slope. It is thoroughly equipped with type, presses, stereotyping outfit, etc., and under the able management of Mr. Ogden, superintendent of public printing, is turning out a superior class of work.

The employes of the state office and the *Evening Tribune* have lately formed a union, known as Olympia Typographical Union No. 142, and have fixed the scale at \$21 per week, nine hours per day, for book, job and newspaper printers.

Seattle and Tacoma are furnishing us with all the tourists necessary, and even they find the field well occupied by resident printers.

A. H. PHELPS

VALUABLE OLD BOOKS.

To the Editor:

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11, 1890.

Having noticed in your much valued *INLAND PRINTER* several comments regarding "old books," the past year, and having come in possession, from my grandparents, of some of an early date, I take the liberty of asking you their value from a short description.

"Smith's Discourses in America." Printed in 1762. Dedicated to "Thomas & Richard Penn, Esquires. True & absolute Proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania." Some thousand pages, and good binding. Another: "Abridgement of all the Public Acts of the Assembly of Virginia. In Force & Use. Jan. 1, 1758. Together with a proper table. By John Mercer, Agent. Printed by John Bryce & David Patterson, MDCCLIX." Four hundred and eighty-two pages: binding excellent.

Both of these books employ the old f in place of s. I also have a book printed in French in the year MDCCLXVII. The excellence of the binding and condition of the books in general is, considering their age, to be wondered at. Being anxious to know the value should I wish to dispose of them, I hope that I do not intrude by asking you, one I believe knows.

W. A. PARTENHEIMER, JR.

[We propose to let some of our readers answer the questions asked.—EDITOR.]

HOW TO OPEN ENVELOPES.

To the Editor:

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 2, 1890.

In the May number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* (page 697), Mr. A. B. Carty writes a very good and interesting letter on "Envelope Printing," in which he dwells particularly on speed in opening, printing and closing envelopes. His method is good, but is certainly not the best. To get the most speed in opening, grasp the package tightly with the thumb and second finger of left hand, allowing the index or first finger to press the package firmly in the middle underneath. This will raise the flap slightly. Make a hook of the first finger of the right hand, let go of the first envelope with left thumb, insert the hook between first and second envelopes (under flap), meeting it lightly with the thumb on same hand, pull quickly, letting go with left thumb at same time, and there you are. To make the best time, work both hands to and from each other. Of course, some practice is required to do this, but in a very short time great speed will be attained. But I hope my friend Carty will not think of putting his envelopes into the box

open any more. It is very, very much better to make his pressboy close them as he pulls them off the press. Place the thumb on the flap, the fingers over the body of envelope, slide upward until thumb drops over edge of platen, and the envelope is closed with no loss of time. If you have a very nimble-fingered pressboy, teach him to open the envelopes with his right hand as he feeds them. This is the most rapid method of all, provided your boy can do it, but the other method will be the most satisfactory for the average pressboy.

H. M. L.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor:

MONTREAL, June 7, 1890.

With the arrival of the May number, your agent found a heavy duty imposed of 6 cents per pound and twenty per cent. Naturally, I kicked about doing this thing, as I thought it outrageous. I was told to see the deputy customs collector, Mr. Ryan, who said the duty must be a mistake, as also several others in his office. This state of things did not last long, though—only half an hour. By that time the full duty, as above stated, was on THE INLAND PRINTER. It seems this is the only publication of this kind that is dutiable. I then wrote to the collector of customs at Ottawa and have had no answer from that source. The "Forms of Imposition" sent me from Chicago had a duty of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents imposed on each and every one. This must be one of the brilliant pieces of work hatched up in Ottawa by no one knows who, as they think, to benefit Canada. All the subscribers are indignant that this state of things is a reality.

There has been a lockout on the *Herald* since May 29. Molyneux St. John (pronounced by himself as Sin-Gin), the editor in chief, as well as mechanical editor, thought the men were receiving too much money for their labor, the difference amounting to about 2 cents per 1,000 ems. Ever since he has been in this office trouble has existed. Some time ago he got struck on "boiler plate," and that has been used, as it was already edited, to the detriment of this office. The compositors wished for time to consider the reduction, but were told it must be settled immediately. They were also told if they were not satisfied with the reduction they could get out, Mr. St. John saying he had had men under him who would not dare to kick, and he would keep on getting men of that description again till he had a full force. A meeting of the union was called, the matter brought up, and it was decided if the *Herald* persisted in the reduction to call out the men. The men were called out May 29, all coming out, even the youngest apprentice. From that day only the reporters on the sheet set on the paper. Not being able to get *men*, they did the next thing, took what apologies they could get. Some of them knew the case. The best issue since the trouble has only contained about half a column of poorly set matter. It is an every-day occurrence to have a couple of columns drop out. The paper contains four pages, composed mostly of dead advertisements, boiler plate, an editorial that misrepresents the compositors every day, and a few stickfuls of other matter is all the subscribers and advertisers get for \$6 per year. As the printers could not have their side of the trouble published in the other dailies, they have issued a new publication called the *Echo*. The *Echo* and the printers have the sympathy of the public. Each issue has been enlarged, a good many advertisements coming without solicitation, making it look as if the new publication had come to stay. There seems a good field for it. The action taken by Montreal Union has been indorsed by the district organizer, Mr. Joseph Keefer. Printers will please keep away from Montreal till trouble is settled.

J. P. M.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of a sixty-eight page pamphlet from the press of Campbell & Hanscom, Lowell, Massachusetts, being a souvenir of the Royal Arcanum Jubilee given by Lowell Council, No. 8, on May 6, 1890. The work is creditably printed, the cover being in colors, and we judge from the contents that the members of Lowell Council make things lively in their city. Success to good printing, and success to the brothers in 1105 in Lowell and vicinity.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The general state of trade at this time in this city is very flattering. Printers are in great demand and good job hands are at a premium. Work is brisk in all the offices and there is no dull time in sight, not for some months to come, at least. During the recent eight-hour trouble, and which still affects this city in some branches of trade, the printers refrained from taking any part whatever.

The International Typographical convention, which will take place next week, is now all the topic of conversation. Just at present there are a number of delegates from farther west in the city, taking a brief lay-over on their journey to Atlanta. They are being right royally taken care of by the printers of this city.

Mr. E. E. Carreras, who has for so long been on Locust street, has recently moved to the stand made vacant by the J. Hogan Printing Company. He has also added to the capacity of his plant by the addition of a new cylinder press.

Messrs. Tom and Joseph Wonders have recently launched into the printing business, devoting their energies principally to the Bohemian branch of it. Success to them.

We hear it rumored that the J. E. Mangan Printing Company has contracted to put another cylinder press into their office.

The Charles B. Woodward Book Publishing and Printing Company has added a complete outfit of type to their plant, and will hereafter be prepared to execute jobwork and book composition, as well as to do presswork and binding as heretofore.

A new firm of job printers, composed of Messrs. Claus & Barclay, embarked in business at Eighth and Olive streets a month or so ago and we understand are doing well.

Considerable surprise was occasioned last week when the contract for the city printing for the ensuing year was let to the new daily paper, the *Evening Call*. The paper has been in existence only a very short time and was not looked upon as a competitor at all by the other papers. The *Evening Star Sayings* has had the contract for several years past. Up to date the *Call* has not given the required bond, however. Its bid was for a little over 1 cent per line and 25 cents a folio.

Mr. C. E. Meade, formerly of the *Sunday Sayings*, but more recently the private secretary of the mayor of St. Louis, is the head of the editorial staff of a new weekly semi-society journal, which sails under the title of *As You Like It*. It made its first appearance on May 31, and was crisp and readable and seemed to create quite a favorable impression. Mr. Meade is a newspaper man of undoubted ability, and we predict for the paper a good success.

The Free Press Publishing Company, which recently organized and obtained an extensive outfit for the purpose of publishing the *Free Press*, a weekly labor organ, and to do a general job printing business, was, on June 2, levied upon by a deputy sheriff to secure house rent past due. Immediately the printers employed by the firm issued executions against the company for wages due, which, under a recently enacted law, makes them preferred creditors. We hear that the firm from whom they secured their outfit will proceed against them to secure themselves, and if so, there is little hope that the company will outlive the present difficulty.

An organ (?) sailing under the name of the *Progress League*, made its appearance in our midst a month ago. It can certainly give no excuse for its existence, as it is about as bad a specimen of the art preservative as can be found in many a day's travel. These observations apply to it both as to its mechanical and editorial get up. Those who are making a collection of monstrosities should by all means send for a sample copy.

In your item in last month's issue regarding Mr. W. B. Harris, you were incorrectly informed as to that gentleman's location. He has not been in Piedmont for several years past, when he was burned out there. For the past two years he has been engaged in the printing of city directories in Alton, Illinois, but has recently removed to this city, where he is conducting a prosperous job printing establishment.

THE PRINCESS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT AMERICAN PRINTERS.

BY W. R. NURSE.

MR. JOHN POLHEMUS.

SUCCESS in life always excites and merits individual congratulation, but when that success is phenomenal it becomes a justifiable cause for public admiration. For this reason alone the portrait which adorns this page of THE INLAND PRINTER possesses an unusual claim to recognition from the craft at large. If the caption to this article read: "Eminently Successful Living Printers," it would more appropriately describe the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Polhemus, as a printer and manufacturing stationer, is well known throughout the Union, as well as in some foreign parts in which THE INLAND PRINTER is read. And the mammoth proportions of his establishment testify that he has been eminently successful in his efforts to rank as one of the chiefs of self-made men in his calling. Dame fortune would seem to have smiled more benignly on some of his efforts than she has done on those of some other equally ambitious aspirants for fame in the art preservative, but in summarizing the results of a busy life we cannot consistently do otherwise than accept such results as they stand.

Mr. Polhemus has undeniably and deservedly earned the proud position he occupies today as one of the foremost of living printers. In the fact that he is himself a thoroughly practical craftsman undoubtedly lies the secret of his success. Assiduous personal supervision was of primary importance in the building up of his business a quarter of a century ago, and while now full of years and honorable gray hairs, his business acumen shows no signs of decay. Daily he leaves his beautiful home in Flushing, Long Island, and, arriving at his office by 8 o'clock, always accomplishes a full day's work.

He was born near Haverstraw, on the Hudson, December 15, 1826, and began the battle of life at an early age. When he was but three years old his mother died, leaving him, the youngest of four brothers, in care of his father. He commenced to labor at eleven years of age and worked for two years in a Paterson cotton mill. He was next employed on the Morris canal until his sixteenth year, when he came to New York and began to learn the printing business. By industry and frugality he, in ten years, became a master workman at his craft—pressman as well as

compositor—and had accumulated \$1,200, in itself a small fortune in those days. He formed a happy matrimonial alliance with Miss Elizabeth Blackledge in 1848 and this union has been blessed by a daughter and two sons. The former, a young lady of high artistic promise, died some seven years ago.

One of the sons, Mr. Horace G. Polhemus, has apparently inherited the good traits of his father, for under his careful management the stationery and law blank branch of the business, which was made a specialty some years ago, has developed to extensive proportions and is now a very lucrative branch of the entire establishment, as carried on in conjunction with the extensive patronage the firm enjoys for ordinary law work.

A few years after marriage he entered into a business partnership with John De Vries, and as Polhemus & De Vries they wrought early and late at 66 Cortlandt street, doing a general job

business, with auction catalogues as their specialty. This partnership was continued until 1865, when Mr. Polhemus branched out for himself in his present location, 102 Nassau street. At first his whole plant occupied only the top floor of the building, but very soon the fruits of his business energy began to appear in the demand for increased space for his presses and an eight-horse power Baxter engine. As soon as his means justified he increased his fonts of type in bulk and variety of faces. This policy he has always persisted in and carries out at the present time, reinforcing his already large fonts as fast as necessity arises.

About 1870 the rapidly growing proportions of his business compelled him to turn his attention



in another direction. The item of rent is an all-absorbing problem in every growing business, and Mr. Polhemus partially solved it by devising a new style of frame known as the "Polhemus job stand." This device seems a masterpiece as an economizer of space; it is designed to hold thirty cases, fourteen galleys of type, eight galleys to hold working material, and the back of the stand has a commodious galley of cherry wood extending its full length. A compact, durable invention, novel in construction, ornamental in appearance, and accessible in every part. Fifteen of these stands are placed in his jobroom, where also are located other evidences of his inventive ingenuity. One of these is an ingeniously devised groove in the knife of the rule-cutter, by means of which a composing rule may be cut at one stroke. Another is a rabbeted edge placed around the iron imposing plates used in this office instead of marble stones or slate slabs. The entire arrangement of the six floors of this vast establishment, in fact, abound in ideas and contrivances which have emanated from the fertile ingenuity of its

owner. He has never patented any of these improved appliances, but the job stand is manufactured under patent by R. Hoe & Co.

Above the stationery store is located the executive department presided over by Mr. M. J. Tobin, superintendent, in which also Mr. Polhemus has his private offices. The third floor comprises the jobroom, arranged as above stated, and is in charge of Mr. Basile V. Guelpa, a thoroughly competent and energetic official. On this floor was executed the design by Mr. Robert L. Stillson, which secured for Mr. Polhemus the second prize in THE INLAND PRINTER contest for 1889. The fourth floor is the pressroom, under the foremanship of Mr. Samuel J. Millar, an old and valued employé. On the fifth floor, the bookroom, Mr. Robert L. Stillson, before mentioned, has charge. The sixth floor is devoted to two specialties, law blanks and tabular work. Its foreman, Mr. Edward H. Van Hoesen, is an old, tried friend and acquaintance of Mr. Polhemus. On this floor the material of the *American Shipping List* is stored, in type worth alone about \$15,000; in the law blank department is also a total of twelve hundred forms of all the varieties usually used by the New York, New Jersey and federal courts.

It has been estimated that there is more material on these six floors than is contained in any other office in America, except the government printing office at Washington. That this is no random guesswork may be surmised, when it is known that the number of brass galleys in use is nearly 4,000; that the total quantity of type is about one hundred tons, fifty thousand pounds of leads, in addition to an adequate supply of all other accessories used in a printing office of such magnitude.

From its institution, in 1863, to the present time, the typothetæ has enjoyed the advice and counsels of Mr. Polhemus. He has been chairman of its executive committee, and is now its treasurer. He was a delegate to each of its national conventions in Chicago, New York, and last year at St. Louis. In common with other employers of the city, he has had his conflicts with organized labor, but the stand he made has always been humanitarian and independent. His grave but dignified address, his erect figure and lively gait, are characteristics well known to all having the honor of his personal acquaintance.

His relations with his employes are of the most cordial character, and we make no pretensions to originality in rewriting, in a measure, what has only been written before of this now famous man and printer. This epitome of his business career only feebly demonstrates what singleness of aim, and indomitable perseverance, combined with a high standard of moral rectitude, are capable of achieving in the course of a half century of business life. But this tireless worker has not yet finished his course, and it is hoped and believed that many more years of successful life, of ease, aye, and of luxury, are yet before him. Today he stands in the front as a humane employer, and from this proud position it is confidently believed he will never recede, but will be among the earliest to ratify, whenever the trade leaders shall ask for, a nine-hour day.

REPLY PROMPTLY.

"I always make it a point," remarked a manufacturer, the other day, "to reply to every communication of a business nature addressed to me. It doesn't matter what it is about, provided only that it is couched in civil language. I do this because courtesy requires that I should; but, aside from that, I find also that it is a good policy. Time and again in my life I have been reminded by newly secured customers that I was remembered through correspondence opened with me years before, and many orders have come to me through this passing and friendly acquaintance with people. On the other hand, I have known plenty of business men whose disrespectful treatment of correspondents has been bitterly remembered and repaid with compound interest. Silence is the meanest and most contemptuous way of treating anybody who wishes to be heard and to hear, and resentment is its answer every time."—*Bookkeeper.*

HARMONY.*

HARMONY is that property which certain things possess, having constituted parts which are measured by harmonical numbers. The harmonical numbers are those which contain some multiples of 2, 3 or 5, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, etc.

Everything in nature is harmony, and the book also has its harmony.

A writer in the bibliographical review *Le Livre* says, everything harmonical is not of necessity harmonious. Among things of the same kind there may be an infinite number of harmonics but there can be only a certain number of harmonies.

The definition of the harmonious is—to please the senses. The harmonious is always harmonical; that is a postulate demonstrated by experience. To find the harmonious it is necessary to choose from among the different harmonics which are presented.

Art has no other end but the finding of harmonious harmonics. Things divide themselves into three categories: The unharmonical, the harmonical and the harmonious. The first class are disagreeable to our senses. The second are indifferent, and the third produce pleasure.

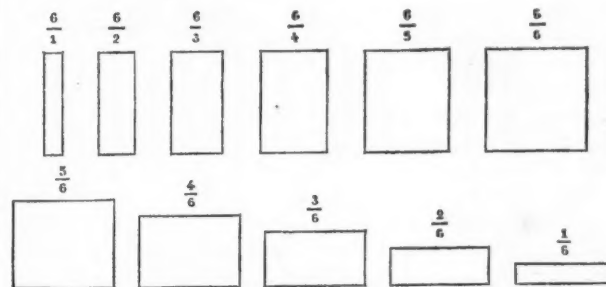
The things harmonious, or works of art, having for their characteristic the power to please the senses, one might conclude that all things which lacked this power of pleasing them were not works of art. This conclusion is not absolute, since all persons have not the same tastes. Something which is agreeable to one may prove disagreeable to another. A work of art may be disputable, the music of Wagner, for example.

Veritable works of art, those qualified as *chefs d'œuvre*, as works of genius, are only those which afford pleasure to everyone, as the paintings of Raphael and the music of Rossini.

These are the principles which we shall apply to the book.

The Page of the Book.—Like all other bodies, the book has length, breadth and thickness.

For the present we will consider only the length and breadth. There exists an infinity of proportions for which these two dimensions are harmonical. The figures below represent some of them, obtained by taking as a base the number 6.



We have first a rectangle of immoderate height, then the breadth increases until we obtain a square, and finally a rectangle, having its breadth equal to the height of the first figure, the two extreme rectangles are evidently not harmonious, the square fails equally, and the adjoining figures are only more satisfactory than it. There remains but one harmonious figure before the square and one after it. The two rectangles which appear harmonious have for their proportions $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$, or, better, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$.

The page of the book presents two rectangles—one formed by the characters, the other by the margin. We shall designate them by the respective names of the printed rectangle and the marginal rectangle.

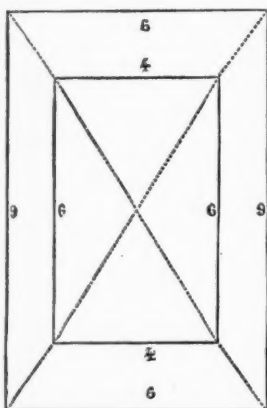
As an immediate conclusion, we will say that these two rectangles, in order to be harmonious, each one in particular, should have for proportions $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}$.

Further, these two rectangles, constituting one figure, ought to be harmonical with each other.

This condition will be realized if the sides are harmonical,

* Translated from *La Typologie Tucker* for THE INLAND PRINTER by Miss Ella Garoutte.

two by two, from one rectangle to the other. The page will be harmonious if the harmonical numbers which express the sides are suitably chosen, and if the two rectangles are placed in satisfying situations, one in relation to the other.



The above figure seems to be the solution of the harmonious page.

The two rectangles have respectively for sides 6 and 4, proportion $\frac{3}{2}$ being the printed rectangle.

The marginal rectangle 9 and 6, proportion $\frac{3}{2}$. These two rectangles have parallel sides, the same diagonals and the same center.

In a bound book the marginal rectangle is only sketched out; the position of the inner side only is determined. It belongs to the

binder to complete the rectangle by cutting.

Although the book is to be bound, it is easy to see if the page will be harmonious.

Let A, B, C, D represent the page. Only the inner side of the marginal rectangle, A, D, is known; a, b, c, d is the printed rectangle.

First, it is necessary that the rectangle a, b, c, d should be harmonious, that is to say that the proportion of the sides should be $\frac{3}{2}$.

It is necessary that these two rectangles should have their diagonals in common. If the points a and c are joined, and the line continued to the top, the intersection A with A, D, is the top of the only marginal rectangle, having the same diagonal as the printed rectangle. If the intersection falls above or below A, the page will not be harmonious. There is a third condition which the page must satisfy. The point A determined, all the marginal rectangle is deduced. This rectangle has the proportion of 3 by 2; but it is necessary that the sides of the printed rectangle being 6 and 4, those of the marginal rectangle should be 9 and 6. It is easy to see that to accomplish this the breadth of the inner margin must be contained exactly four times in the side a b. Every page of a book which corresponds to these requirements will become harmonious in the hands of the binder.

As a result of the foregoing it is seen that in the making of a harmonious book, the printer is perfectly free in his formation of it; he can fold the sheet as he chooses; but, his page determined, he ought to adopt a rectangle of impression presenting the proportions of 6 in height by 4 in breadth, and arranged in such a manner that this rectangle may be at a distance of 1 from the inner side of the page, and that the diagonals of this rectangle cut this side at the interior of the sheet.

The office of the binder is still more simple. He determines where the diagonals of the printed rectangle cut the inner side of the page. These points furnish him limits for cutting at the top and bottom. The exterior margin must be cut to correspond with the inner margin. We have applied these principles to the page which is longer than it is broad, but the same rules apply to the page having a greater breadth than length. The thickness of book should be in proportion to the length. One to eight is sufficiently harmonious. To obtain this proportion the printer may vary the thickness of paper, and the binder the cardboard. Some particulars of a secondary order remain to be examined.

The type should be proportioned to the form of the book. If the page is long it should contain 30 lines, and 20 lines if it is

broad. These figures are not absolute; other figures may be chosen, but they must be harmonical; one could take 27 or 32 in the first case, and 18 or 24 in the second. The space between the lines should be greater than the height of the letters; $\frac{3}{2}$ would be an agreeable proportion.

If the book contains engravings the size of the page, they should conform to the rules for the printed rectangle. If the text is framed the limits of the framing should be considered as those of the rectangle of impression.

The title, with the name of the author, the designation of the publishing house, etc., should present in their contour the same dimensions as the printed rectangle of the other pages. As it is customary to use letters of different sizes, these dimensions should be harmonical. The title of the work should be in large letters, then should follow in diminution of size in the type the name of the author and that of the publisher. The other indications constitute a fourth class of letters still smaller, and the following proportions would be harmonious:

First class of letters (title of work).....	16
Second " " " (name of author)	9
Third " " " (name of publisher)....	4
Fourth " " " (other indications)	1

These figures are the squares of the four first numbers.

Notes should be placed at the bottom of the page, and form a part of the printed rectangle; the letters should be smaller than those of the text. Notes have the effect of destroying the harmony of the page, and should be avoided if possible in the harmonious book.

Some publishers are in the habit of employing head and tail pieces as ornaments to the beginning and end of chapters. We are not inclined to favor this style, which generally renders the page less attractive to the eye. It is absolutely necessary that these ornaments should be in the very best taste and of exactly the same tone as the text, neither lighter nor darker. It need scarcely be added that their breadth should be that of the printed rectangle, and that their height should harmonize with the same rectangle. A proportion of 1 to 5 would be suitable for height. The text should immediately follow the headpiece. The tail-piece should be placed at the bottom of the rectangle of impression.

COLOR PRINTING FOR EMBOSSED WORK.

W. Hagelberg, in Berlin, has patented in Germany a process by which colors may be printed even after the material to be printed upon has been embossed and stenciled out.

The materials necessary for this process are:

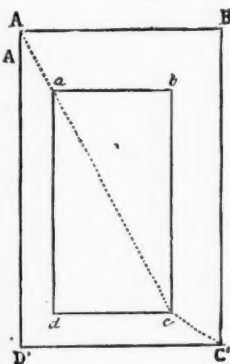
1. A very elastic sheet or plate (caoutchouc is best adapted), stenciled out exactly like the paper or other material to be printed upon.
2. A die, the surface of which is an exact negative, even in regard to the stenciled out portions of the embossed material to be printed upon.

The caoutchouc plate is movable horizontally, so that its lower side may be brought in contact with the ink rollers and then moved back over the die. The die is movable vertically; the engraving must be on the upper side.

The stenciled out and embossed paper, or other material, is placed upon the die which it exactly fits; the caoutchouc plate is pulled over the ink rollers and back again in its place directly over the die; the die is raised by means of a screw or lever, so that it will press against the caoutchouc plate; the latter, on account of its elasticity, will assume the exact form of the embossment and appear like a matrix to the die. This will cause the ink or color which was applied to the caoutchouc plate to adhere evenly to the embossment in its finest details.

When the die is lowered the caoutchouc will assume its original evenness again; it should be re-inked, the printed embossment replaced, and thus the printing may proceed.

For various colors, various caoutchouc plates must be prepared, of course only covering that much of the surface of the die as is to be printed in that respective color.



A MODERN AND A MODEL PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The accompanying is a correct illustration of the imposing structure now in course of completion, erected and about to be occupied by the well-known printing and publishing firm of Rand, McNally & Co., Adams and Quincy streets, especially designed and constructed to meet the growing demands of their extensive business, and which is, without doubt, one of the largest and most substantial structures of the kind in the world. It is a model of convenience and durability and absolutely fireproof. The framework is entirely of steel, firmly bolted and riveted, and so proportioned that the stresses will be evenly distributed. It has ten stories and a basement, with a frontage of 150 feet on Adams street, extending back 165 feet, to Quincy street. The two fronts are fireproofed with dark red terra-cotta, in handsome designs, and the interior is fireproofed with hard-burnt fire-clay, no part of the steel being exposed. In the center of the building is left a court, 60 by 66 feet, having its outer walls faced with English white enameled bricks.

The following facts concerning it illustrate in a striking manner the vastness and solidity of modern commercial buildings: It will contain 15 miles of steel railway 65-pound rails in the foundation, besides the 12-inch and 20-inch steel beams. In the building there will be 12 miles of 15-inch steel beams and channels; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of ties and angles in the roof; 7 miles of tie rods; 10 miles of Z steel in the columns; 12 miles of steam pipe; 350,000 rivets and bolts; 7 acres of floors, the boards of which would reach 250 miles, were they laid end to end. If all the fireproofing and concrete used in the building were made into a pyramid 40 feet square at the base, and tapering to the apex, the pyramid would stand as high as the Eiffel tower, 1,000 feet. There is sufficient glass in the building to glaze the windows of 100 dwellings of 10 rooms each. The plaster used in the building would cover State street 1 mile, and if the building is converted into an office building, 2 miles. If the cement in the building were piled in barrels, one on top of another, the pile would be 2 miles high. The foundations contain 1,000 tons of steel, while the beams, etc., will weigh 2,000 tons, and the columns 700 tons; making a total of 3,700 tons.

The continued advancement of this firm has been almost phenomenal and strikingly exemplifies the truth of the adage that

"tall oaks from little acorns grow." Starting in 1856, when Chicago was in its comparative infancy, it has risen step by step, never taking a backward one, and today its map, railroad guide and book publications have not only achieved a world-wide celebrity, but secured a world-wide sale, and yet some folks continue to ask why THE INLAND PRINTER is proud of Chicago?

WOMEN AS COMPOSITORS.

In the *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, of February 17, there appeared an interesting interview (from which we make an extract) with the Misses Hill, who have opened a Journalists' Training

Home for Women in the Westminster Bridge road. The representative interrogates the fair instructresses as to "What style of newspaper work do you teach, and to what class of society do your pupils belong?" "We have pupils here learning to be compositors, readers, shorthand writers, reporters and journalists. Of these various departments we train most compositors, who are drawn from, perhaps, a different class to the shorthand writers and reporters. The majority of our pupils come from the middle-class community, while some are highly connected, but have, either through misfortune or from choice, determined to earn their own living. At present we have an officer's daughter with us, and we are just negotiating for a clergyman's daughter."

"Are your compositors apprenticed in the usual way?" "Yes, for three years; and we use precisely similar indentures as employers do in the case of men who serve their time. We find the men and women agree admirably in

their work, for we still employ men on our premises, as formerly. Though the cases are kept in separate rooms, the men take kindly to the innovation, and are very gallant in their conduct to 'the ladies.' The women, by the by, are taught to compose intellectually, to punctuate correctly, and not work in a mere mechanical manner. Strict attention is paid to cleanliness and health, each woman being expected to wash her hands before leaving the place."

"Now, as to the reporters; how do they succeed?" "Well, we teach shorthand, Pitman's system, and after thorough instruction our note-takers are dispatched to report meetings or write descriptive accounts of various everyday occurrences. A special



feature is made of the art of condensing, a very needful acquirement with the young reporter. We believe that in the future both women compositors and reporters will be in great demand, they being, as a rule, reliable and sober. In our school the proof-readers carefully correct all the pupils' reporting, by which means all slovenly, ill-phrased work is revised before appearing before the public. Beyond this, we set our students to translate from foreign languages, and we endeavor to equip a newspaper woman with all needful knowledge for her vocation."

Female labor is slowly, but nevertheless surely, finding a footing in the printing world, a footing that it is well nigh impossible to eradicate; therefore, the men had better look to their laurels, for, in the event of an eight-hour system being introduced, women will prove a very formidable obstacle in the field of labor.

In France, women have been employed as *compositrices* (as the French call them) since 1834, when M. Rignoux opened an establishment at Fontenay, in the Cote d'Or, M. Lefevre being the director. Through business difficulties it was transferred to Mesni sur l'Estrée (Eure) in the following year. It is said, though there is nothing extraordinary in the fact to call for special comment, that they were able to compose Greek and Latin from manuscript within twelve months, the proofs coming out remarkably "clean."

"Women Compositors in Printing during the French Revolution in 1794," is the title of a pamphlet wherein one Eugénie Niboyet says, "It is we who make man, why should we not have a voice in his councils?"

Les compositrices of la belle France have a journal of their own, *La Compositrice*. In Boston, Massachusetts, there is another journal published in the interests of female compositors, entitled *Elle*. This paper is a veritable man-hater; not the slightest mention of man in any shape or form is to be found in its columns, neither is the *genus homo* allowed to hawk it!

Miss Emily Faithfull, some years ago, after receiving lessons in the art, opened an office for female compositors. The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women apprenticed five girls, and ultimately six more were engaged. It was a bitter pill for the sterner sex to swallow, but they had to make a pleasant face and gulp the obnoxious (?) innovation, though not until after a determined resistance. The widow of a Limerick printer rendered it valuable assistance in its early struggles, she having acquired an all-round knowledge from her deceased husband. This lady had heard of Miss Faithfull's office, and, on applying for work there, was immediately engaged by Miss Faithfull. The "Victoria Regia," dedicated to the queen, was published as a specimen of their work in 1861. Miss Faithfull was also printer and publisher in ordinary to her majesty.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal*.

ZINC-ETCHING METHODS.

NO. VI.—FROM THE "AMERICAN PRESS."

TRANSFERRING.

The transfer is the foundation of success in etching in much work; it determines the ultimate outcome of the plate for good or bad, for if the transfer is perfect, all the lines duly on the plate, and not spread out by too much pressure, the resulting cut will print like the drawing. If not enough pressure is used the lines will be thin and ragged or partially absent; if too much is applied they will be broad and heavy, and the fine work filled up.

A good transfer must show all the fine lines down and unbroken, sharp and clear, all the solids and heavy strokes clearly down, without any crushed out, ragged edges or white spots.

The plate must rub up free from grease spots or dirty specks in the white or between lines, for these will remain to show up and make extra work when etching afterward.

These conditions, which are imperative, easily demonstrate that in this matter of the transfer we have to deal with a subject requiring practice, skill and patience.

It is to be recommended to every beginner unacquainted with the manipulations of stone and zinc printing, to address himself,

if possible, to some skillful lithographer, to see the different manipulations, and then practice them under his direction.

But as this may not be possible, and as many lithographers are unacquainted with the peculiarities of zinc, I give an outline of the process:

Transferring is used to lay down upon zinc.

1. Crayon and pen drawing upon stone.
2. Engraved work upon stone of all sorts.
3. Drawings made upon "grained" paper, as, for instance, the "Ross papers," that of Maclure and Macdonald, etc.
4. Drawings made upon autographic transfer paper and tracing transfer paper.

If work lithographed on stone is to be transferred, the first thing to be done is to prepare proofs, which must be made with litho transfer ink upon a paper coated with starch paste.

The quality of this last is of special importance, and on this account it is advisable to manufacture it for one's self in order to know just what handling it requires.

Sheets of Chinese or India paper are selected, any unevenness or loose fibers removed, slightly calendered, if you have a calendering press handy, laid down upon the table, and on the rough or back side of each sheet lines are drawn across, a few inches apart, with a soft lead pencil and slight pressure. This is done to mark the right and wrong side.

Now cook up a dish of wheat starch to the thickness of thin oil and let it cool.

The smooth side of the paper is coated with this with a broad camel's-hair brush, as evenly as possible, in a series of parallel strokes over the whole surface. A twine is stretched across the room, and over this the paper is hung to dry.

En passant, we may remark that every lithographer is posted on this, and nearly every expert lithographic transferer has his own formula which he swears by, because he is used to it. Any of them are good enough as long as they do the work.

When the paper is dry, the pasted side should be almost indistinguishable from the other except for the pencil marks; this peculiarity is of great importance, inasmuch as thereby the widening or washing out of lines is avoided, and after the transfer is completed the chemigraph is not forced to waste his time in carefully washing off a thick coating of starch from the zinc, and thereby run risk of wiping away his transfer in parts.

This paper is dampened and used for pulling the proofs, but it is well to use it two or three double, as thereby any wrinkling and distortion of lines, otherwise possible, is avoided.

Any proof, pulled on this paper from a lithographic chalk or pen drawing on stone, can be readily transferred to zinc.

It is also to be used in transferring from all work engraved with the steel or diamond point on stone, but with a difference. The stone in this case is inked up with a dabber instead of with the roller, and in spite of all care which may be used in wiping superfluous ink from the surface of the stone, there will yet remain a certain amount of adherent greasiness and microscopic ink specks between lines, which, though invisible even under the magnifying glass, will cause a smutty tone to appear upon the zinc as soon as the transfer is rubbed up, rendering clean etching impossible.

To meet this evil, as soon as the stone is inked up, let it be wiped over with the phosphor-gum, used in etching, then wiped off with the water sponge and dried, then lay the paper upon it and run through the press several times, changing the position of the stone each time.

Such a print gives upon the zinc a perfectly true reproduction of the engraving, with all its light and heavy lines in their true values, and in consequence of the handling with the phosphor-gum, free from all fatty particles between the lines, the rubbed up transfer showing in clear, sharp lines upon clean zinc.

THIRTEEN carloads of printing paper were recently started from the mills at Palmer Falls, New York, for Australia. The mills have a contract for 3,000 tons to be delivered there.

STIPPLE

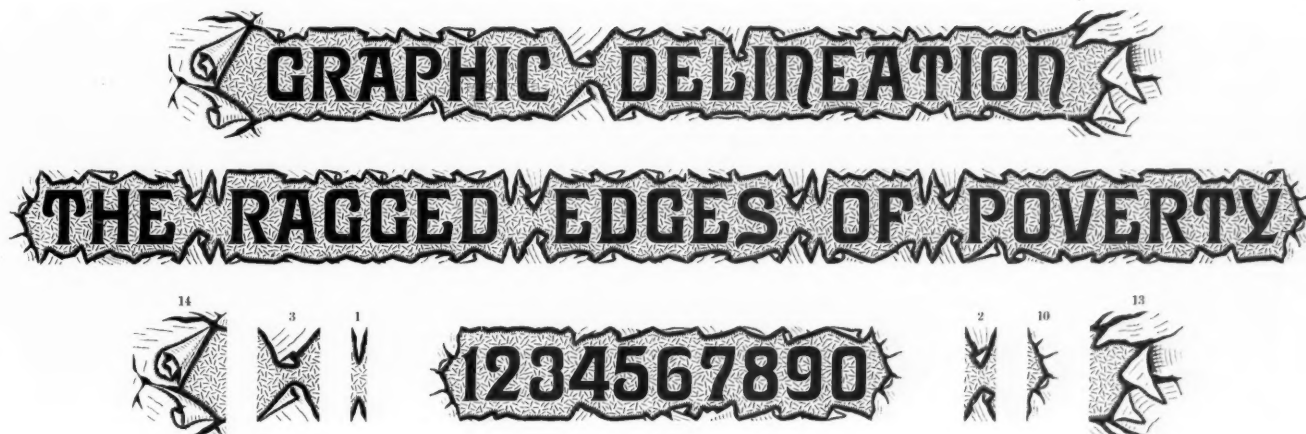
REGISTERED, No. 141,360.



THREE-LINE PICA.

36 POINT STIPPLE.

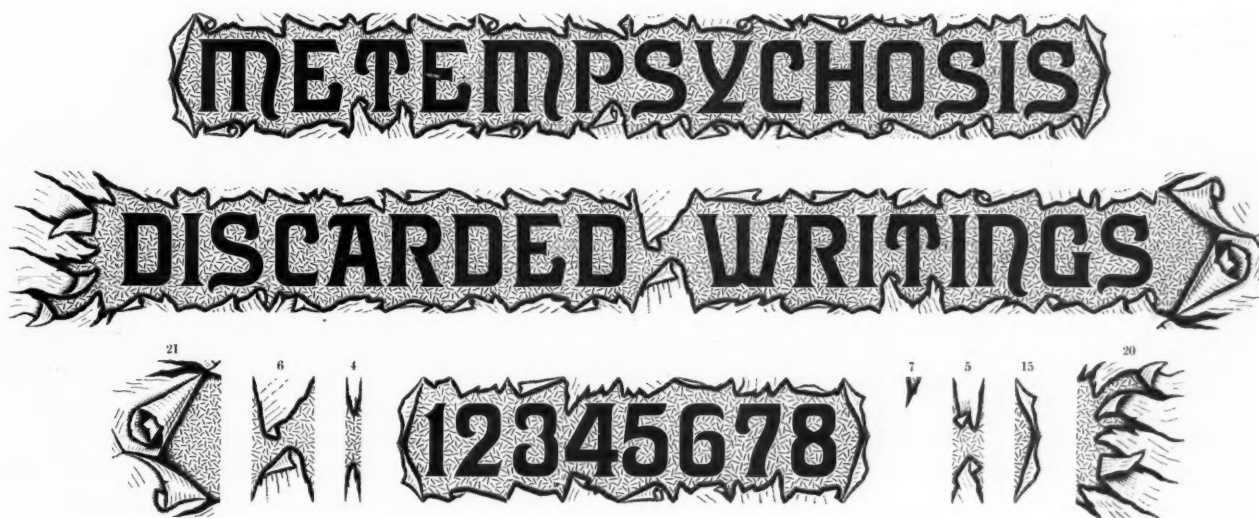
7 A, \$5.35.



FOUR-LINE PICA.

48 POINT STIPPLE.

6 A, \$6.90.



STIPPLE SERIES SHOWN IN COMBINATION.



The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Daily Newspaper Publishers

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY, 150 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

MORNING CALL PEARL

Angle Ceriphs—Heavy Face—Tall and Condensed
(Pearl) 5 POINT, No. 11 (3 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who had no prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the bitterness of Germans or Hollanders. In this, as in other quarrels, there are amusing features, but to the general reader the controversy seems unfortunate and is reader these are sealed books. To the student, who seeks

Lower case, a to z, 17½ ems
1234567890 ABCDE 1234567890

MONTREAL STAR PEARL

Blunt Ceriphs—Firm Face—Strong and Readable
(Pearl) 5 POINT, No. 15 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized, by educated persons, as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet determined fully. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. Both English and French authors, who have no national prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the bitterness of Germans or Hollanders. Latin. To the general reader these are sealed books. To

Lower case, a to z, 18½ ems
1234567890 ABCDE

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT AGATE

Angle Ceriphs—Heavy Face—Tall and Condensed
(Agate) 5½ POINT, No. 11 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized, by educated men, as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who had no prejudices to gratify, and who should have given the question some. It is a greater misfortune that all the very early

Lower case, a to z, 16½ ems
1234567890 ABCDE 1234567890

LARGE HEAVY-FACE AGATE

Blunt Ceriphs—Firm Face—Strong and Readable
(Agate) 5½ POINT, No. 6 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claim of Gutenberg and discredit tradition about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. Both English and French authors, who had no prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without fortune that all the early chronicles of printing were

Lower case, a to z, 17 ems
1234567890 ABCDE 1234567890

MEDIUM-WEIGHT AGATE

Medium Ceriphs—Open Face—Clear and Durable
(Agate) 5½ POINT, No. 5 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries and is not yet determined fully. In the management of this great controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please national pride. German authors assert the claim of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who have no national prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the a dead language. The large collection of Typographic

Lower case, a to z, 16 ems
1234567890 ABCDE 1234567890

RIVERSIDE AGATE

Heavy Ceriphs—Flat Face—Clear and Strong
(Agate) 5½ POINT, No. 13 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has only been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has expanded. The English and French authors who had no prejudices to gratify and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the bitterness of Germans or Hollanders. In this a dead language. The large collection of Typographic

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BOSTON HERALD NONPAREIL

Angle Ceriphs—Heavy Face—Tall and Condensed
(Nonp.) 6 POINT, No. 11 (3 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the earlier printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who had no prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without fortune that all the early chronicles of printing were

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NEW WIDE NONPAREIL

Short Ceriphs—Broad Face—Heavy and Durable
(Nonp.) 6 POINT, No. 12 (3 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors, which has lasted more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit all the verted the records and suppressed all the truth.

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BOSTON GLOBE NONPAREIL

Blunt Ceriphs—Firm Face—Strong and Readable
(Nonp.) 6 POINT, No. 15 (3 nick)

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books had been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books, and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors and has lasted for more than three centuries, being not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please the national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist authors who had no prejudices to gratify, and

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Lower case, a to z, 16 ems

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TRANSCRIPT MINION

BLUNT CERIPHS—FIRM FACE—STRONG AND READABLE

(Minion) 7 POINT, No. 6 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION of Printing has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance; there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. *and charge Gutenberg with stealing the inven-*

Lower case, a to z, 15½ ems

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MORNING CALL MINION

Angle Ceriphs—Heavy Face—Tall and Condensed

(Minion) 7 POINT, No. 11 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION of printing has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance; there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. *The ing the invention and insist on the priority*

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NEW WIDE MINION

Short Ceriphs—Broad Face—Heavy and Durable

(Minion) 7 POINT, No. 12 (2 nick)

THE INVENTION of Printing has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance; there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is a degree of obscurity unusual about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which lasted more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been *authors insist on the priority of Coster, and*

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HEAVY-FACE BREVIER

Blunt Ceriphs—Firm Face—Strong and Readable

(Brevier) 8 POINT, No. 6 (3 nick)

THE INVENTION of printing has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance; there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not *national pride. German authors assert a*

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LIGHT-FACE BREVIER

Sharp Ceriphs—Clear and Durable

(Brevier) 8 POINT, No. 7 (2-nick)

THE INVENTION of printing has long been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance, and there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this great controversy, a subject *claims of Gutenberg and discredit traditions*

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NEW FULL-GROWN BREVIER

Angle Ceriphs—Heavy Face—Tall and Condensed

(Brevier) 8 POINT, No. 11 (3-nick)

THE INVENTION of printing has long been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance, there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled, of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted *printing has been written to please nations*

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LIGHT-FACE BOURGEOIS

Medium Ceriphs—Open Face—Clear and Durable

(Bourgeois) 9 POINT, No. 7 (2-nick)

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Lower case, a to z, 13 ems

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LARGE-FACE BOURGEOIS

Medium Ceriphs—Open Face—Clear and Durable

(Bourgeois) 9 POINT, No. 5 (2-nick)

THE INVENTION of printing has long been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance; there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts about whose early history so many books have been written. The subject is as mysterious as inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled *subject intrinsically attractive has been*

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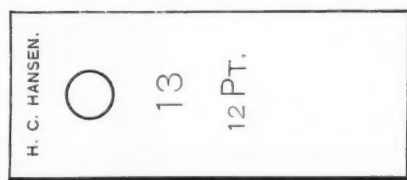
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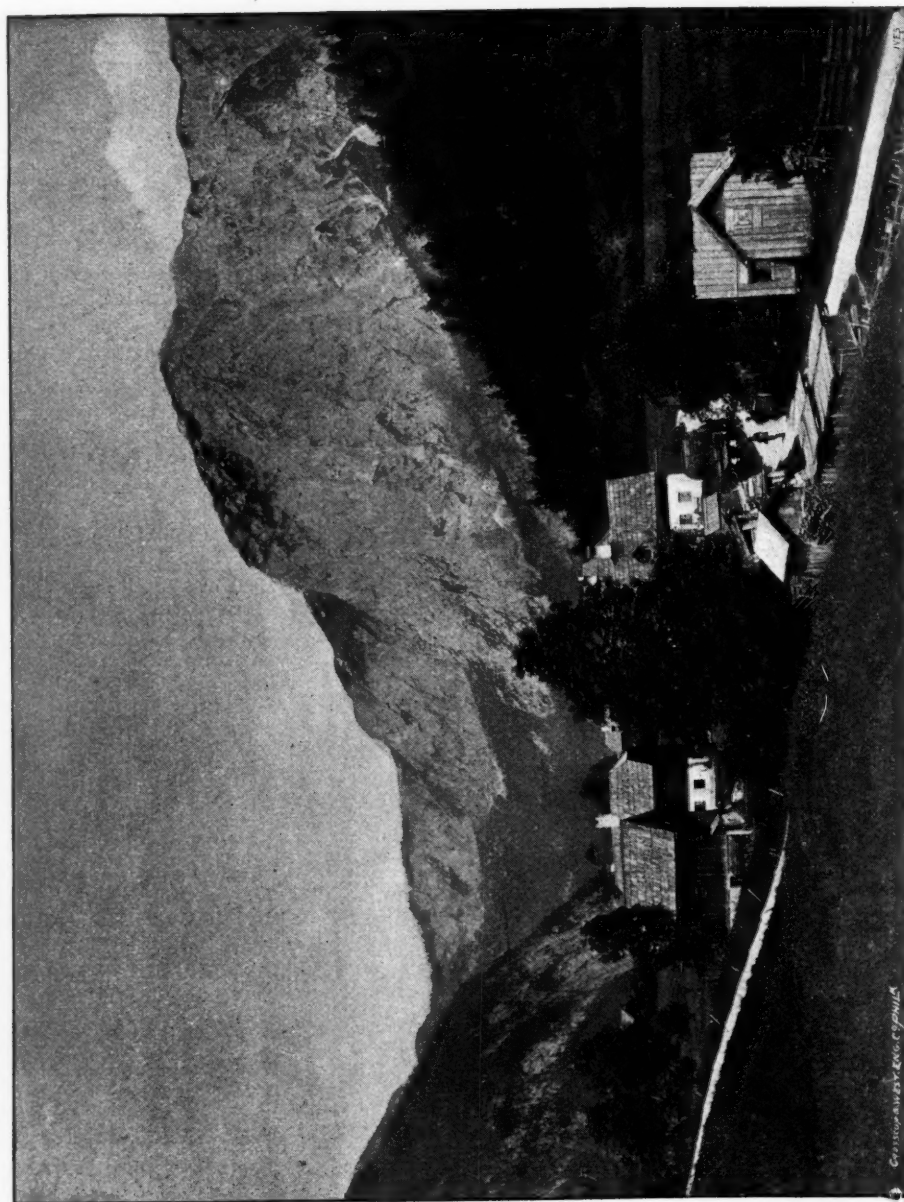
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NOTES OF A TRIP TO THE CITY OF MEXICO—BY THE WAY—SAN ANTONIO AND LAREDO, TEXAS—THE MEXICAN CAPITAL—CHAPULTEPEC AND GUADALUPE—RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT DIAZ—MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—SAN LUIS POTOSI AND MONTEREY—MEXICO AND HER PEOPLE.

BY THE HON. PAUL SELEY, FORMERLY OF THE "ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL."

RECEPTIONS BY PRESIDENT DIAZ AND MINISTER RYAN.

THE next day was devoted to a call by the members of the association upon Mr. Ryan, the American minister, for which arrangements had been made by Gen. P. C. Hayes. They were most courteously received by Minister Ryan and his amiable wife at the Legation, which occupies a pleasant situation looking out upon the Alameda. Promptly at 4 P.M., by invitation extended through Minister Ryan, the whole party, accompanied by Mr. E. C. Butler, secretary of the American Legation, called to pay their respects to President Diaz at the palace, and were accorded a cordial reception. The presentations were made by Secretary Butler, who also acted as interpreter. Addresses were made in English by President Owen Scott of the association and Gen. P. C. Hayes, to which cordial responses were made by President Diaz in Spanish. Among the noteworthy sentiments expressed by President Diaz were the following: "While we are anxious to shake hands with the United States and to follow it as a model, at the same time Mexico and the Mexicans are desirous that the people on the other side of the Rio Grande should appreciate their country just as she is, with her advantages and disadvantages and defects. I am particularly grateful to see so many representatives of the press of the United States present here, because I am sure that at your hands Mexico will receive justice and that in your papers she will be represented truthfully; that you will pen kindly of her where praise is due, though sparing not where there is anything to blame. Fortunately, we live upon a continent on which the republican form of government is general, and it is pleasant to note that the last few crowns are disappearing. In a very few years the American republics will be appreciated everywhere, not, perhaps, in their individual capacities so much as in their great aggregate of republican strength. I, in turn, take pleasure in bidding you *adios*, provided you promise to come again."

Replying to General Hayes, he said: "This warm feeling of friendship toward the United States is not only personal on my part, but is participated in by the thinking, sentient portion of our people. Unfortunately, in the past, there was a time of trouble which embittered the thoughts of this country toward yours; but this is wearing off, and I am very glad to say that those among us who love their own country also love the United States."

All retired with a high estimate of the intelligence and patriotism of President Diaz and a hearty wish that he may be successful in the good work he is endeavoring to do for his nation. The president is a man of medium height, substantial physique without superabundant flesh, of grave but agreeable features, and evidently in earnest in the effort to elevate the standard of Mexican nationality and improve the condition of his people. Like his patriotic predecessor and compatriot, Juarez, who is proudly styled the "Washington of Mexico," he is of Indian descent. His sympathies are with the party of progression.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The national palace is two stories in height, and with the various government offices occupies the entire square on the east of the zocalo (plaza mayor), with a frontage of 675 feet. It is said to occupy the site of the palace of Montezuma, while the cathedral of Mexico, to the north of the plaza, stands upon the site of the "Tcocali" (temple of sacrifice) of the Aztecs. The

present palace building was erected about 1720, and contains a spacious ambassador's hall, a senate chamber, offices of the president and his cabinet, national museum, general postoffice, treasury department, botanical garden, barracks for several regiments of soldiers, etc. The museum contains many Mexican antiquities. Among the most important are the great Aztec calendar stone, the sacrificial stone and a number of Aztec idols. The coach of Maximilian—a gorgeous affair with gilded wheels and lined with white silk brocade, trimmed with silver braid—is in possession of the government and preserved in a portion of this building. The art gallery on the next square east of the museum is well worth a visit. It contains many creditable works of art by native artists, besides a few by old masters. The most valuable of the latter are to be found in the churches.

A MEXICAN SUNDAY.

Our third day in the Mexican capital being Sunday, was employed generally according to the taste of each individual. There is little to distinguish the day, unless it be the larger crowds in the plazas and markets, the increased importunity of the beggars and the lottery-ticket venders and the bull-fights in the afternoon. Most of the party visited the cathedrals or other churches in the morning, or listened to the music in the Alameda and looked in upon the remarkable sights to be seen in the crowded markets at a later hour, while nearly all felt it their duty to witness the bull-fight. As the writer of this was not of the latter number, he must leave to others to describe the barbaric and revolting spectacle. The cathedral of Mexico, already alluded to, was probably visited by the larger number. It is an immense pile whose erection, begun in 1573, consumed 100 years, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000, even at the low price at which peon labor could be commanded. There are several towers rising to a height of 200 feet, from which a commanding view of the city and its surroundings can be obtained. The carvings upon the stone fronts are very elaborate, while the gilding and other decorations of the numerous altars, shrines, etc., in the interior are very rich. There is an air of dilapidation and decay over all, however, which is probably due to the confiscation of church property by the government in 1859. For centuries the power of the Catholic church had been superior to that of the government itself, and its holdings of property have been estimated at one-third of the whole property of the republic. Its hostility to republicanism no doubt prompted the act of confiscation, and that act has made the church the unrelenting enemy of the government and induced it to espouse the cause of Maximilian. Such of the churches as are now in use for religious purposes are leased to the church at a nominal rental, while many of the monasteries are occupied as schools, as warehouses, or public institutions of some other character, or have been sold and converted into manufactories. The government tolerates all modes of worship and several protestant denominations have churches in the city, but popular prejudice, in many portions of the republic, renders this toleration merely nominal. It is increasing, however, and will ultimately become real.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The City of Mexico can boast a larger number of daily newspapers than any other city of its size on the American continent, there being not less than twenty-five, though the circulation of each is limited to a few thousand. The *Two Republics*, printed in English, and the *Financier*, in English and Spanish, are influential and best known to Americans. The members of the Illinois Press Association are indebted to Mr. Clarke, of the former, for many courtesies.

THE RETURN.

Monday, March 3, being the day of our departure, was devoted by most of the party to gathering up mementoes of their visit in the curiosity shops, and at 2 P.M. all were in their old places in the Pullman sleepers ready for the return. Steaming away from Colonia station we passed the suburbs of Tacuba and Naucalpan, saw the flat roofs, white walls and church steeples of the city, Chapultepec and Guadalupe fade out of sight; passed "La Cima,"

and again entered the beautiful valley of Toluca, and at an early hour the next morning found ourselves at the ancient city of San Luis Potosi.

A DAY AT SAN LUIS POTOSI.

As it had been arranged that we should spend the day here, a party of half a dozen of us, three gentlemen and their wives, started out in search of adventure. Obtaining directions from a Mexican gentleman, who spoke English imperfectly, we started across the Alameda, which lies on the city side of the handsome and substantial stone station and eating house of the Mexican National Railway. In the center of the Alameda two men, working in concert, were drawing water from a well by means of an old-fashioned well-sweep, pouring it from their buckets into a cemented surface reservoir or cistern beside the well. This was surrounded by a crowd of native women and children who scooped up the water as fast as it came into the cistern, and carried it away in earthen jars for their daily supply. In another part of the Alameda two other men were drawing water from another well in the same manner and pouring it into irrigating ditches which carried it to different parts of the grounds. Following the directions, we soon found ourselves at an attractive little hotel with a well-kept garden in front, the place being very properly called "Hotel Jardin." We managed to make the clerk in the office understand that we desired breakfast, and finding four neat small pavilions or little kiosks in as many corners of the "patio" (or court) which, as usual, constituted the central part of the establishment, we took possession of one of them to wait for our matutinal ham and eggs, coffee and loaves of hard bread. Our breakfast was well served and proved very satisfactory. While waiting, a couple of gentlemen, guests of the hotel, seeing that we were Americans, presented themselves with courteous offers of such service as we might need to make ourselves understood. They proved to be representatives of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company doing business for the time in the city. The first, Mr. Fernando Wiegand, was a native of Holland but a resident of San Antonio, Texas, serving his company in the capacity of inspector, while his companion, Mr. Carlos J. Briceño, was a native of one of the Spanish Islands, and acting as soliciting agent. Both were familiar with the Mexican language and made themselves most agreeable and useful to us during our stay. Through their politeness as volunteer guides we were enabled to visit the state military school, museum and observatory, the palace of Governor Gutierrez, the most elegant and extensive house-furnishing establishment in the city, that of Messrs. Gedovius and Unna, and the private residence of a prominent and wealthy citizen, M. Yreneo Lopez. Everywhere we were received with the most agreeable courtesy. Mr. Lopez led the party through his house, introducing them to his wife, who was receiving company in her drawing room, throwing open the private rooms of his family for inspection by the ladies, and conducting the party through an ample garden which occupied the interior of the square in which his house was located. After dinner at the pleasant Hotel du Jardin, taking carriages under the escort of Messrs. Wiegand and Briceño, we visited an extensive and highly improved hacienda belonging to a Spanish gentleman, M. Sebastian Ortiz, some two or three miles from the city. M. Ortiz and his family, though unable to converse with us except through our interpreters, gave us a most hospitable reception. In the evening Governor Gutierrez sent word through two young American gentlemen connected with the establishment of an electric light plant in the city, Mr. Waldo P. Adams, of Evanston, and Mr. Allen H. Moore, of Danville, Illinois, the expression of his regret that he had no previous notice of the arrival of the party and tendering them the compliment of a serenade at their cars in the evening. This was given by an excellent band and the compliment was acknowledged by hearty cheers for the Republic of Mexico and President Diaz, the State of San Luis Potosi and its governor. A number of the citizens did the party the honor to call upon them during the evening and the day spent in the city of San Luis Potosi was unanimously voted one of the most pleasant and profitable of the whole journey.

A DAY AT MONTEREY.

At an early hour next morning our train was under way as an attachment to the regular train from the City of Mexico. Passing over the same ground which we had traversed southward bound a few days before, we arrived near midnight at Monterey, where another day's entertainment awaited us. This consisted in a visit first to Topo Chico Hot Springs, a health resort some three miles from the city, belonging to Col. Jules A. Randle, a gentleman formerly from Georgia. Mr. Randle is also one of the principal proprietors of the street railroad, and has constructed a line to the springs. About 8 o'clock he arrived at the depot with a sufficient number of cars to transport the whole party to the springs. After all who wished had availed themselves of the privileges of the baths, a bountiful and excellent breakfast was served in the hotel dining room, a number of the lady guests of the hotel assisting in waiting upon the tables. A ride over the street railroad, which is quite extensive, next gave an opportunity for a comprehensive view of this rapidly Americanizing Mexican city and its surroundings. After a visit to the market and the handsome plaza in the central part of the town, the party gathered at the Hotel Hidalgo, where they had been invited to accept of a banquet tendered by the Mexican National and Monterey & Gulf railroads and citizens of Monterey. The banquet was well served and the speeches brief but in good taste. Next followed an excursion for a distance of about thirty miles on the Monterey & Gulf road, a line now in process of construction to Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico. This and a portion of the evening spent in listening to music in the plaza completed a pleasant day at Monterey, and before midnight we were again under way for Laredo.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Reaching Laredo early next morning, several hours were again consumed in changing the trucks of our cars, during which many had an opportunity of obtaining mail from home and renewing the acquaintances of a few days previous. Finally we were again under way over the plains of Texas, but the details of the next two days' journey of one thousand miles from the Rio Grande to St. Louis would be a mere repetition of what has already been related of the southward bound portion of the trip. At 5:45 on Sunday evening we arrived at St. Louis, practically completing our journey, as the party there separated for their various homes. The unanimous verdict was that the excursion had been a happy success.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

One word as to Mexico and her people. The impression made upon my mind after a travel of nearly two thousand miles (going and returning) in the Republic of Mexico and ten days spent among its people, is, that while the country suffers many drawbacks from drouth and lack of enterprise, it is a land of vast natural wealth and resources, and great possibilities. Though far behind the northern states of this Union in civilization, it is awaking from the sleep of centuries, and will in the next quarter century make vast strides in the race for development. Low as a large part of the population is in the stage of civilization, they have the merit of patient industry and contentment with their lot. A strong feeling of nationality pervades all classes, the peon as well as the hidalgo, the laborer as well as the grandee. The introduction of American machinery and the construction of railroads by American capitalists are having a stimulating influence upon all classes, and those who would see and judge of Mexico as it has been for the last three hundred years must visit it early. With all its wealth and grand possibilities, I do not believe its annexation desirable either for our own sake or that of the Mexicans. But, with a system of reciprocity in trade and our rapidly increasing intimacy of communication in consequence of the construction of so many railroads from the United States border into the heart of the republic, it must become far more valuable to us as a neighbor than it could possibly be as a part of the American Union.

**SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.**

The thirty-eighth annual session of the International Typographical Union convened in the Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Georgia, June 9, at 9:30, and was called to order by President E. T. Plank. Alderman J. G. Woodward, chairman of the reception committee, introduced the Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, who invoked the divine blessing on its deliberations in an eloquent appeal, after which Mayor Glenn welcomed the delegates to Atlanta, whose address was appropriately supplemented by Mr. George W. Martin, ex-president of Atlanta Typographical Union, all of which were happily responded to by Mr. Plank.

The following appointments were announced:

Reading clerk, Joseph A. Jackson (St. Louis); sergeant-at-arms, Coke Stewart (Atlanta); messenger, Master Homer Corbin.

John D. Vaughan, on behalf of the citizens of Colorado, here presented the International Typographical Union with an elegant clock, surrounded by mineral specimens from the vicinity of the Home site.

The following standing committees were then announced:

Committee on Laws—Frank L. Rist, of Cincinnati; Charles Leonard, of New York; W. B. Prescott, of Toronto; M. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth; J. W. Bonnel, of Boston.

Appeals—William H. Lanahan, of New York; Henry J. Smith, of Detroit; George A. Steck, of Charleston; M. T. LaHatte, of Atlanta; Ed Gayou, of St. Louis.

Returns and Finances—George B. Acklin, of Pittsburgh; George W. Martin, of Atlanta; Frank L. Kresge, of Trenton; Emile J. Frey, of Frankfort; J. H. Eberle, of Pittsburgh.

President's Address—J. W. Richardson, of Boston; Frank I. Grubbs, of Indianapolis; T. D. Roberts, of Baltimore; John J. Cassidy, of Kansas City; James H. Bowman, of Chicago.

Subordinate Unions—G. Harry Stone, of St. Louis; Harvey O. Carr, of Grand Rapids; Clarence W. Rhodes, of Denver; A. F. Wonderly, of Toledo; Thomas Harlow, of Boston.

Miscellaneous Business—Samuel Irvin, of Philadelphia; William O'Connor, of Albany; W. D. Binford, of Louisville; James A. O'Donnell, of Milwaukee; George W. Kreamer, of Washington.

Unfinished Business—W. H. Hovey, of Norwich; E. A. Bowman, of Buffalo; Thomas H. Clarke, of Nashville; W. W. Waldron, of Lansing; Gus Fleming, of Memphis.

Committee on Thanks—Victor B. Williams, of Chicago; Charles H. Bradley, of Boston; Russel Reneau, of Memphis; Louis A. Greenlee, of St. Paul; J. Von Buettner, of Galveston.

The report of the president was then presented, in which the following subjects were treated: recommending the continuance of the *Typographical Journal*; calling attention to a communication from the American Federation of Labor, to which the International Typographical Union is indebted \$2,000, and urging earnest consideration and prompt action; thirty-four new charters issued for the year just closed; recommending a limit to sums granted from the defense fund in case of strikes; calling attention to Printers' Home; and advocating action relative to type measurement; and a review of the decisions rendered during the past year.

The further reading of the reports of the several officers was, on motion, dispensed with, and the same were referred to the proper committees. That of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance on hand for the past year of \$14,073.87.

The following committee was appointed to examine all reports bearing upon the Childs-Drexel fund and the Printers' Home: O. L. Smith, of San Diego; William Lanahan, of New York; James Cassidy, of Texas; E. J. Hall, of Washington; and Charles E. Willard of Springfield.

A large number of resolutions were introduced and referred to their appropriate committees.

Among the most important was one strongly indorsing the international copyright bill now pending before congress.

A communication was received from New York calling attention

to the fact that legislation prohibiting printing in the penitentiaries of that state had been secured. The communication called upon the International Typographical Union to take notice, and requested that steps looking to the same end be taken in all the states. A resolution calling on all states to take such action was adopted by the convention.

On Tuesday the report of the Committee on Laws was the first business called. Among the most important recommendations adopted were the following:

SEC. 55. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help at will; and may discharge help: 1st, For incompetency. 2d, For violation of the rules of the office, chapel or union. 3d, For neglect of duty. 4th, In order to decrease the force; *provided*, (in newspaper offices) such decrease remains for a period of sixty days; should cases be put up within that time, the man so suspended or discharged must be given the refusal of the situation. It shall be further understood that if a workman be competent to "sub." in an office he is competent to hold a regular situation. In all cases where a compositor is discharged, he shall be furnished a written statement of cause by the foreman, if demanded. All laws in conflict with this section are hereby repealed.

SEC. 63. In the event of a general strike in any city or town where several offices are involved, no union force of men shall refuse to work for a proprietor who agrees to pay the scale, provided they have the consent of the local union.

SEC. 115. No member of a subordinate union shall accept employment on the work of any state, corporation, or individual, where such work is sublet by contract, if such member is in any way interested in, or a party to, said sub-contract. The penalty for a violation of this provision shall be expulsion from the union.

The principal business of general importance of the afternoon session was the hearing of the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the recommendations of the Printers' Home Committee. The matter was discussed in committee of the whole, when the following report was unanimously adopted:

1. The incorporation of the Home under the laws of the State of Colorado.
2. That the Home shall be governed by a board of trustees, thirteen in number. Three trustees to be elected for a term of five years. The present trustees of the Childs-Drexel Fund to serve as trustees of the Home for five years; the present trustees of the Home to be continued in office for four years, and seven trustees to be elected by this body, one for three years, three for two years and three for one year. Any person within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union shall be eligible as trustee.
3. That the moneys now known as the Childs-Drexel Fund shall be transferred to the board of trustees of the Home, to be used by them in building and maintaining the Home, as also all moneys now subscribed and which may be subscribed and paid in as contributions during the present fiscal year.
4. That a per capita tax be levied, the vote upon which shall be taken before August 31, 1890.
5. That the treasurer of the board of trustees shall give a bond in the sum of \$50,000 for the faithful care of the moneys intrusted to him; said bond shall be procured from a solvent guarantee company, at the expense of the International Typographical Union.
6. That the board of trustees shall have power to regulate and determine the uses and purposes of the Home; that they shall meet and organize within ten days of the adjournment of this convention, and shall issue to local unions an address outlining the proposed manner of conducting the Home, etc.
7. That a sum of money, not exceeding \$100, shall be appropriated from the funds of the union to defray the expenses necessary to the carrying out of the preceding recommendation.
8. That the trustees shall present annually to this union a complete and comprehensive report of their proceedings, together with such recommendations as may be deemed necessary for the future security and welfare of the Home.
9. That the president, secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the Home attend the annual conventions of the International Typographical Union.
10. That the Home shall be known as the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers.

The following communications were read, and on motion, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

CHICAGO, June 5, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith forward you, in behalf of The Inland Printer Company, check for \$100 for the purpose of advancing the interests of the projected Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Wishing you abundant success in the laudable enterprise, and assuring you that if the union printers of the United States will do their duty in the premises, THE INLAND PRINTER will use its best influence with the employers

throughout the country to secure their coöperation in making it a grand success.

I remain your friend and well wisher,

HENRY O. SHEPARD,
President Inland Printer Company.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10, 1890.

To the International Typographical Union:

I wish to announce that No. 82 (Colorado Springs) has been enabled through the generosity of its friends to present to the Home Fund \$1,000.

F. A. COLEY.

On Wednesday morning the president announced the following Committee on District Organization: Mr. Thornton, of Detroit; Mr. Shannon, of San Francisco; Mr. Harding, of Chicago; Mr. Sutton, of Newark; Mr. Greenlee, of St. Paul.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the total funds of the International Typographical Union to be \$25,586.41. Of this amount \$4,199.55 belongs to the Home fund.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee on Subordinate Unions, and were adopted:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Atlanta, take the initiatory steps toward convening a World's Typographic Congress at Chicago in 1893, such as was held in Paris in 1889; and be it further

Resolved, That the delegates from this body to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use their efforts at the next meeting of the federation toward having that body call an universal congress of workmen at Chicago in 1893.

WHEREAS, Great harm has been done unionism by men in whose possession are union cards, by the very inefficient manner in which they perform their work; and

WHEREAS, the interests of both employer and employé would be benefited (and especially the competent members of the International Typographical Union, upon whom any incompetency reflects), if a standard of competency were established for the admission of apprentices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union that local unions should use their very best endeavors toward restricting the employment of apprentices who shall have failed to pass a requisite examination in reading, writing and spelling (standard to be set by local union), and that said apprentices shall be at least fifteen years of age.

After transacting other important business the convention adjourned to attend a barbecue at the foot of Stone Mountain in the afternoon, tendered by Atlanta Typographical Union.

On Thursday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. T. Plank; secretary-treasurer, W. S. McClevey; first vice-president, H. J. Loser, Nashville; second vice-president, J. Von Buettner, Galveston; third vice-president, P. J. Weldon, Chicago.

Organizers—First district, Edmund Beardsley, Brooklyn; second, G. Harry Stone, St. Louis; third, S. R. Freeman, Birmingham; fourth, Victor B. Williams, Chicago; fifth, James E. Reynolds, Ottawa, Ont.; sixth, John R. Winders, San Francisco; seventh, Michael G. Cummings, St. Paul.

Delegates to Federation of Labor—A. J. Mullen, Minneapolis; F. Rist, Cincinnati; G. M. B. Houston, Lynn, Massachusetts; Thomas P. White, New Orleans.

Trustees of Printers' Home—August Donath, Washington; James A. Daily, Philadelphia; Frank Pelton, Chicago; Edward T. Plank, Indianapolis; W. S. McClevey, Indianapolis; Columbus Hall, Washington; James G. Woodward, Atlanta; Amos J. Cummings, New York; W. Lambert, Austin; William Aimison, Nashville; John D. Vaughan, Denver; George W. Morgan, Bellingham Bay, Washington; William H. Parr, Toronto.

A ballot to decide where the next convention should be held resulted as follows: Boston, 79; Philadelphia, 36.

On Saturday the newly elected officers were duly installed and a resolution was adopted by a rising vote giving the president and secretary-treasurer a vacation of thirty days whenever they shall care to take it.

The Committee on Thanks recommended the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Your Committee on Thanks, to whom was referred the matter of expressing our appreciation for the many courtesies extended while in the city of Atlanta, respectfully report as follows:

That the thanks of this convention be tendered:

To the Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, for his earnest and eloquent invocation for the blessing of divine providence to the deliberations of this body.

To Mayor John T. Glenn and the citizens of Atlanta, for the warm and hearty welcome tendered by them.

To the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Atlanta, for the use of their spacious hall during the deliberations of our body.

To Atlanta Union, No. 48, for the many courtesies extended, and for the very generous manner in which it has provided for our comfort and entertainment.

To Mr. J. J. Hickey, superintendent of the Atlanta Ink Works, for entertainment given at his establishment.

To the Atlanta Union, through its committee of arrangements, Messrs. J. G. Woodward, chairman; J. K. Thrower, S. M. Evans, W. L. Skelton, M. T. LaHatte, W. E. Ferguson, W. R. Bonner, J. E. Ragsdale, C. L. Govan, J. W. Rogers, L. P. Huddleston, and the members of the other committees, we wish to express our hearty appreciation for the generous efforts they have put forth for our comfort and pleasure.

In the very delightful carriage drive throughout their beautiful city.

For the enjoyable concert at Grant's park.

For the excursion to Stone Mountain and the old-fashioned Georgia barbecue, the success of which was materially contributed to by the Hon. Evan P. Howell, the Hon. William Venable, and his most estimable wife and daughter, Sheriff J. W. Callaway and Col. Edward Cox. For the magnificent banquet tendered us at the Kimball House.

To the Atlanta *Journal* and *Constitution* for the impartial and correct reports published daily of the deliberations of our convention.

To Hon. H. H. Cabaniss, manager of the *Evening Journal*, for his outspoken sentiments for organized labor.

To Hon. Hoke Smith, president of the Journal Company, for the union sentiments expressed by him in his letter read at the banquet.

To Hon. E. P. Howell, editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*, for the approbation expressed by him for the cause of union labor.

To Messrs. G. N. Hurtel, of the *Evening Journal*, and Glenn Waters, of the *Constitution*, for the excellent manner in which they reported our deliberations.

To Capt. M. L. DeCoursey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, Colorado, for the presentation of the unique, novel and beautiful clock to the convention, and for several cases of Manitou Springs mineral water.

To our officers, elected and appointed, for the very efficient manner in which they have performed their various duties.

To Charles H. Beerman, manager of the Kimball House, for the courteous manner in which he entertained the members of the convention during their week's sojourn in that magnificent hotel.

Messrs. Woodward and Skelton, of the local committee of arrangements, were presented with handsome appropriately engraved gold-headed canes in behalf of the members of the International Typographical Union, in acknowledgment of their attention to and services in behalf of the delegates. Both of these gentlemen acknowledged the testimonials in appropriate terms.

Before adjournment, the convention was agreeably surprised by a visit from Governor John B. Gordon, who had just returned home from an eastern trip. His entrance was greeted with prolonged applause. He was introduced as a "hero in war and a hero in peace," and responded in a brief and pertinent address. He said he would like to call the convention brothers. The world could do without governors and mayors, but not without the printers. The printers must live forever, not only as individuals, but as union men. Long live the noble brotherhood and the great art which it represented.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

In the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we propose to give our impressions of Atlanta, and refer to the many courtesies extended while in that city. We expect also to be able to present several page plates containing portraits of the delegates, pressmen in attendance, local committee of arrangements, as also views of Stone Mountain, etc. Lack of time prevents us from doing so in the present number.

THE earliest newspaper systematically illustrated was the *Mercurius Civicus*, the first number of which appeared on June 2, 1643. Number eleven contains a portrait of the king and an engraving of a new weapon called the "round-head." The first newspaper, however, containing an illustration was the *Wesley News* of December 20, 1638, which has an account of a "prodigious eruption of fire which exhaled in the midst of the Ocean Sea, over against the Isle of Saint Michael, one of the Terceras, and the new island which it hath made." The illustration shows "the island, its length and breadth, and the places where the fire burst out."

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the National Editorial Association, which will hold its sessions in Boston, June 24, 25, 26 and 27:

TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

1. Opening session at 10 o'clock A.M.
2. Address of welcome by Governor Brackett, and response by the president of the association.
3. Appointment of committees.
4. Afternoon—Carriage drive.
5. Evening—Theater.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

BUSINESS SESSION.

1. Address, "American Journalism," by Col. C. H. Taylor, of the *Boston Globe*.
2. Poem by W. E. Pabor, of the *Star*, of Grand Junction, Colorado.
3. Paper by E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, Missouri.
4. "The Experience of the Country Editor," by Hon. George G. Washburn, of Elyria, Ohio.
5. "Woman's Press Association," by Mrs. Marion A. McBride, of Boston.
6. Paper, "The Railroads and the Press," by B. W. Maples, of the *Hour*, Norwalk, Conn.
7. Evening—Reception by the citizens and press of Boston.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26.

1. Address by Col. James W. Scott, editor of the *Chicago Herald*, and president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
2. "The South," by Hon. L. Hensley Grubbs, editor of the *News*, Decatur, Alabama.
3. Paper by G. H. Baskette, of the *Banner*, Nashville, Tennessee.
4. "The Emancipation of the Party Press," by the Hon. Carl Snyder, editor of the *Nonpareil*, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
5. Discussions on "Advertising," "Copyright" and "Libel Law."
6. Paper by W. H. Copeland, of San Antonio, Texas.
7. Evening—Entertainment.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

1. Paper by E. M. H. Merrill, of Boston.
2. Paper by W. H. Brearley, of Detroit.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Election of officers.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Afternoon—Excursion to Boston Harbor.
7. Evening—Banquet.

THE HEADQUARTERS

of the association will be at the American House on Hanover street. The Quincy, Crawford and Tremont Houses will also make reduced rates to delegates during the week of the convention.

Officers Local Executive Committee.—This committee has made complete arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the editors. There will be no lack of means for the highest enjoyment. Following are the officers of this committee, and the names are a guarantee of the fullest success and of completeness and liberality in every detail: President, Col. Charles H. Taylor; vice-presidents, E. B. Haskell, George M. Whitaker, W. A. Woodward, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill; secretary, Joseph B. Maccabe; treasurer, J. O. Hayden, representing Massachusetts Press Association, Suburban Press Association, Boston Press Club, Woman's Press Association, Trade Press Club.

Citizens' General Committee of Arrangements.—C. B. Fiske, Hon. W. W. Clapp, George H. Ellis, J. S. Smith, Hon. John S. Baldwin, Francis Procter, Hon. Alexander Starbuck, R. W. Waterman, G. M. Billings, G. W. Stetson, A. E. Winship, J. S. Flanigan, W. H. Cook, B. L. Beal, W. F. Murray, Stephen O'Mera, M. P. Curran, Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, Mrs. Marion McBride, Mrs. S. J. White, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, Mrs. B. N. Galpin, Miss Edith K. Perry, Miss Belle Armstrong, Benjamin Johnson, W. L. Terhune, Frank T. Bennett, Robert Luce, S. N. D. North, H. G. Lord.

Executive Committee.—Col. Charles H. Taylor, chairman; Joseph B. Maccabe, secretary; George M. Whitaker, W. A. Woodward, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, J. O. Hayden, C. E. Lee, Alexander Starbuck, B. L. Beal, Col. E. B. Haskell, Benjamin Johnson.

Finance Committee.—Col. Charles H. Taylor, chairman; M. P. Curran, secretary; J. O. Hayden, George H. Ellis, Frank P. Bennett, J. B. Maccabe.

Hall Committee.—B. L. Beal, chairman; R. W. Waterman, secretary; J. S. Smith, J. S. Flanigan, Alexander Starbuck, W. L. Terhune.

Hotel Committee.—George Whitaker, chairman; M. P. Curran, secretary; Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, C. A. Lee, Robert Luce.

Music Committee.—Miss Edith K. Perry, chairman; W. H. Cook, George M. Whitaker, S. N. D. North.

Printing Committee.—J. O. Hayden, chairman; George H. Ellis, G. M. Whitaker, Henry G. Lord.

Transportation Committee.—C. A. Lee, chairman; W. A. Woodward, secretary; G. W. Stetson.

Committee on Badges.—Alexander Starbuck, chairman; W. F. Murray, secretary; C. B. Fiske, Mrs. B. N. Galpin, G. M. Billings.

Entertainment Committee.—Col. Charles H. Taylor, chairman; B. L. Beal, secretary; Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, Miss B. G. Armstrong, J. B. Maccabe, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, A. E. Winship, Miss Edith K. Perry, Mrs. B. L. Galpin, Mrs. Marion McBride, Mrs. Sallie Joy White, F. P. Bennett.

A CARD FROM THE A. W. LINDSAY TYPEFOUNDRY.

The following communication was received too late to appear in our correspondence section, yet is of sufficient importance to warrant its insertion in the present issue. We publish the statement with pleasure:

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, June 16, 1890.

As a patron of your advertising columns, we desire to call your attention to a statement which has of late appeared in two or three of the publications of the trade, to the effect that this foundry has "failed." The publications referred to are the *American Book-maker* for May, on page 131, under "Seen and Heard," and the *Union Printer* of June 14, on page 5.

These charges are without the slightest foundation in fact. We have not failed or thought of doing so, but have been continuously, and are still, in full and active operation and fully expect to so continue.

We cannot understand why these statements should have been made, or whence they could have emanated, but we are taking active measures to trace it and to bring those who have so greatly wronged and injured us to justice.

We write this both to set ourselves right with you, as you have doubtless seen the published statement, and to caution you against falling into a similar error, and also to ask you if you will not, in the interest of pure journalism and justice to the craft, and in fairness to us, lend the influence of your columns to correct this unfounded statement by inserting in your next issue the inclosed card (see page 848).

And we trust that it is not asking too much to further request that you will kindly give us any information you have or may acquire which may be of service to us in our efforts to trace this matter and counteract, as far as possible, its injurious effects.

You will thus be conferring on us in particular, and upon both the press and the business of the trade in general, a great and lasting favor. Very truly yours,

A. W. LINDSAY TYPEFOUNDRY,

Per A. W. LINDSAY, Manager.

AMERICA ABROAD.

We have before us a letter, dated Jerusalem, April 30, 1890, to the Liberty Machine Works, of New York, in which the writer states that the Liberty press he purchased from them "works very excellent," and that he cannot get along without Megill's gauge pins; consequently he orders a dozen, size No. 2, and half a dozen, size No. 4. He also inquires for specimens of type with German, English and French accents, of which he desires to order. A lot of ink made by Messrs. Frederick H. Levey & Co., which a lady journeying from New York to Jerusalem undertook to fetch along to the Jerusalem printer, met a sad fate, the lady dying on the way, and the ink—well, was not heard of again, to the great detriment of the foreign customer with American proclivities; the more sorry he was, as the ink had been paid for by him.

However, "Jerusalem is all right, and my business too," so he winds up his epistle.

SOMETHING NEW.

There are few classes of machinery, in the printing and binding line, in which such rapid strides have been made as in folding machines. The Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, takes the lead in presenting to the trade the largest number of different varieties and sizes (nearly three hundred), and they are always active in anticipating the wants and requirements of their patrons. Their newspaper folders are acknowledged by all who have used them to be superior to any in the market, and they meet with a ready sale to those who are able to investigate their comparative merits.

The "Challenge Combination Folder," a machine with the combined possibilities of eight-page folding, pasting and trimming, and sixteen-page folding and pasting, can also be used for straight sixteen and thirty-two page folding. It is made in seven different sizes, the largest being capable of accommodating a sheet as large as 42 by 58 inches. Like the newspaper folders, it can be attached to any drum, single or double cylinder press.

Their "Monarch Combination" is a machine which combines all the possibilities of folding that can be done by folding machinery, with the exception of parallel work, for which special machinery is necessary. It will fold four, eight, sixteen, twenty-four and thirty-two pages; fold and paste eight and sixteen pages; and fold, paste and trim eight pages. Added to this it will perform all this work on any size of paper from the full size of machine down to nearly one-quarter of it, so that it covers the entire range of general work coming into a job printing establishment.

For book folding their "Point Book Machine" cannot be exceeded in simplicity, durability, quickness of adjustment and ease in operating, while the range of sizes it takes in is twice as large as that of any other make.

The power required to run it does not exceed one-tenth of one-horse power. The machine is shipped in a set-up condition, ready for operation as soon as power is applied.

To publishers of sixteen-page periodicals their "New Sixteen-page Folding, Pasting and Trimming Machine" is invaluable, as it delivers the papers folded, pasted and trimmed all around, ready for mailing. A machine of this kind which was put into an establishment about a year ago is giving the best of satisfaction, and recently performed the feat of running an edition of 125,000 without spoiling a sheet. Besides this machine their price list includes eight-page folding, pasting, covering and trimming machines; sixteen-page folding, pasting, covering and trimming machines; double sixteen and thirty-two page pamphlet machines; circular folding machines; and many others.

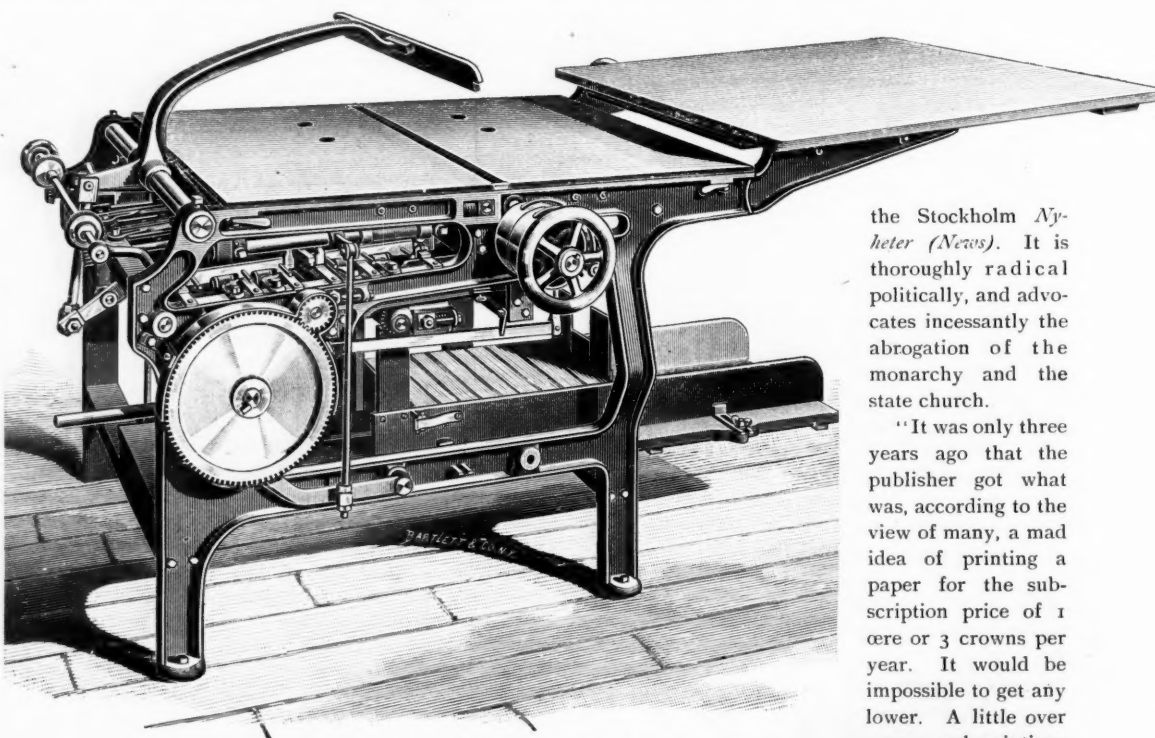
In the line of special folding machinery this company has always been ready to construct anything that was practical. Among their latest achievements is a machine constructed for one of the leading journals of the country, designed to fold and paste twenty-eight pages. It requires three feeders, one for a sixteen-

page section, one for an eight-page section, and one for a four-page section or cover. The three sheets enter the machine from different points, and by an ingenious mechanical device are pasted and gathered to one central point before the last fold is made. The machine is so arranged that it will fold and paste four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four or twenty-eight pages as desired.

The great success, rapid growth and high reputation of this concern is due to a line of policy adopted many years ago, that of obtaining, at any cost, the best material and workmanship possible. They have shipped machines to nearly all the civilized countries in the world, including British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Mexico, South America, England and Australia. Besides folding machines they manufacture stereotyping machines, such as routers, jigs and drills, metal saws and planers, etc.

SWEDEN'S CHEAP AND RADICAL NEWSPAPER.

A recent letter from Stockholm to the *Minneapolis Journal* says, "We have here an ultra cheap news sheet, the success of which is truly of the American sort. I say its success is American because the paper has grown up so quickly. The paper is called



THE ABOVE MACHINE FOLDS DOUBLE THIRTY-TWOS AND SINGLE SIXTEENS.

the *Stockholm Nyheter (News)*. It is thoroughly radical politically, and advocates incessantly the abrogation of the monarchy and the state church.

"It was only three years ago that the publisher got what was, according to the view of many, a mad idea of printing a paper for the subscription price of 1 öre or 3 crowns per year. It would be impossible to get any lower. A little over 3,000 subscriptions came in on the start,

but without advertisements it was printed at a loss. The "ads" did not flow in like the subscriptions. Well, the öre system was again set in motion in another direction. After the paper had been going for three months it commenced to have a widespread circulation and more comprehensive than any other Stockholm daily.

"At the beginning of the publication there were about 100 newsboys; now there are over 250 little fellows who reap the farthings. The publisher receives 1 öre from the newsboys, and they in turn sell them for 2 öre, the cheapest price ever paid for a newspaper in this country. The daily sale of this paper on the streets and outside is about 18,000 copies. The subscription list has grown to 12,000, making the total 30,000 and over. Now the advertisement patronage has also become profitable."

THE Italian government have established a printing office for the civil and military authorities at Massowah, on the Red Sea. There are two presses under the direction of a manager. The "comps" are from the garrison.

IN MEMORY OF FELLOW CRAFTSMEN.

DEDICATION OF A MONUMENTAL SHAFT AT ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

On Sunday, May 18, Chicago Typographical Union dedicated the monument recently erected in Rosehill Cemetery to the memory of its deceased members. The ceremonies were plain, simple and impressive, and carried out to the satisfaction of everyone present. A special train on the North-Western, at 1 o'clock, conveyed nearly five hundred members of No. 16 and their families to the beautiful resting place of their deceased associates. When all had gathered round the monument, "The Pale White Rose" was sung by the Union quartette, after which Mr. George Knott, in behalf of the Cemetery Committee, in well chosen language, formally presented the monument, which was accepted, in an appropriate speech, by President Brown. A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

"Death, my friends, the separation of the soul from its tenement of clay, is the common heritage of man. Before its unerring shafts all must fall. It is no respecter of person, age, sex or position. The king in his palace and the peasant in his cot must alike pay the debt of nature, and obey its ruthless and imperious mandates. It accepts no substitutes and recognizes no proxies. 'Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return' is the irrevocable edict which mortality cannot evade. The representatives of youth, middle and old age, the possessors of rank or riches, fame or beauty, splendor or power, are all unable to escape or evade the remorseless maw of the grave. Bribery cannot purchase immunity, and appeals or denunciation are alike unheeded, pity or compassion alike unknown. The wailing cry, the tempting offer of Queen Elizabeth, although the ruler of a kingdom, 'Millions of money for a moment of time,' was as unavailing as the pleading of an unknown pauper—or the commands of Canute forbidding the further progress of the waves which laved his feet. How true here and in this connection are the lines—

"How loved, how honored once avails thee not—
To whom related or by whom begot—
A heap of dust alone remains of thee;
'Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be."

"Mr. President and members of the Chicago Typographical Union, you are assembled here today in this the silent city of the dead for one of the noblest and most laudable of purposes, the formal dedication of a beautiful monumental shaft erected to the memory of your fellow craftsmen who were endeared to you in life by association with an organization of which you have every reason to feel proud, which not only unites its members in bonds of brotherhood, succors them in sickness, and while it cannot stay the inevitable summons, smooths the pathway to the tomb, and when the final summons comes, provides willing and tender hands to convey their remains to their final resting place and secures them Christian burial.

"In connection with the public dedication of this monument the following data will doubtless prove of interest. The original lot owned by the society in the old city cemetery, located near where the statue of Abraham Lincoln now stands in Lincoln Park, remained in its possession till 1866, in the spring of which the council prohibited further interments therein; and when, later in the same year, the cholera visited Chicago, the typographical union, in common with other organizations, found itself without a place of burial for its members, six in number, who had fallen victims to that terrible scourge. This fact induced Mr. Albert Brown, now your honored president, to propose an appropriation of \$200 to purchase a lot in Rosehill, favorable action upon which secured this plat, one of the most beautifully located in the cemetery, and its subsequent embellishments, work on the same being prosecuted as funds and circumstances warranted. Eighteen of the bodies interred in the old site were transferred to Rosehill in 1868, the debts to which were made out to Messrs. Thompson, Langley and Carroll, all of whom survive, as permanent trustees, who, together with the four principal officers of the union and

their successors were, as your representatives, to hold the lot. A lecture delivered by the late Hon. Emory Storrs, in Central Music Hall, Wednesday evening, February 18, 1884, which contributed nearly \$400 to the cemetery fund, gave a renewed impetus to the completion of the enterprise.

"There are seventy-seven graves in Rosehill, and twenty-three graves in Calvary Cemetery, where a monument, almost a fac simile of the one now before you, has also been erected, the height of each being respectively eleven feet two inches and nine feet, the total expense being \$2,104.54. This amount, in addition to the cost of the copings, entrances and posts to both lots in Rosehill and Calvary, together with the cost of interment, amounts to the sum of \$12,000, which has been expended by your organization in providing and beautifying a place of sepulcher for its dead.

"In erecting such a monument to the memory of your deceased associates you have erected a lasting monument to yourselves and the organization with which you are identified, and now have the honor to represent, a monument which speaks louder than words, which should at least silence detraction and refute the charge so frequently and unjustly advanced that trades unions are purely selfish organizations. And while I am aware that this is neither the time nor place to explain their mission or defend their objects, and I shall not so far forget propriety or the solemnity of the occasion to attempt to do so, I do claim you can point with justifiable pride to this shaft, to the graves and headstones which surround it as an unanswerable refutation to the charge, because they exhibit the better and brighter side of humanity and furnish a source of congratulation that you have been enabled to complete a project which reflects credit alike on your heads and your hearts.

"To the departed I cannot speak. To the living alone can I appeal. This is an appropriate time and place, midst these surroundings and standing round the ashes of the dead, to renew your fealty to each other, and to the observance of those principles which you consider indissolubly linked with your welfare, which make 'you better men,' better citizens and better workmen, which develop the graces of friendship, benevolence and Christian charity, which is one of the grandest tributes I or anyone can pay to the objects of your organization.

"Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells;
Here grow no grudges, here are no storms;
No noise, but silence and eternal rest."

"Fellow craftsmen, green be thy memories, peaceful and undisturbed thy slumbers!"

The services were concluded by the quartette, who rendered, in an appropriate manner, "Good-Night, but Not Farewell." A pleasing feature of the occasion was the attendance of a large number of what may appropriately be styled the old landmarks of the union, members who have been intimately connected with its interests for a long number of years, and who have so far successfully and prudently conducted its legislation, and to whose hands its safekeeping can confidently be intrusted.

THE plant of the Winnipiseogee Paper Company, which has recently passed into the hands of Hon. W. F. Daniell & Sons, of Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, consists of No. 1 mill with twelve engines, one Jordan and two Fourdriniers, and No. 2 mill with sixteen engines, two Jordans and two Fourdriniers. It is the largest industry in Franklin, and is the first mill in the country to turn out wood pulp. Over twenty years ago, Hon. W. A. Russell, of Lawrence, obtained the secret of making pulp from wood, and began its manufacture in a little mill at Franklin Falls. News paper was soon produced from the pulp, and today Mr. Russell is one of the largest manufacturers supplying newspapers in the country. The Franklin plant turns out over 50,000 pounds of news paper every twenty-four hours. The present transfer of the property includes a controlling interest in the Lake Winnipiseogee Company, which regulates the water supply from the lake, and thus increases the value of the water power in the Merrimack. This company is now almost entirely in the hands of New Hampshire men.

CHICAGO NOTES.

TURCK & BAKER, printers, have removed to the Caxton Building, 328-334 Dearborn street.

THE North American Printing and Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$35,000, by Orlando Briggs, Thomas McEnnery and L. A. Trapet.

LA MONTE, O'DONNELL & Co., printers and bookbinders, have purchased the establishment of the Chicago Printing Company, 158 and 160 Clark street, and have added a large amount of new material thereto.

THE Chicago Engraving Machine Company, for manufacturing machinery for engraving and etching, has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of \$250,000, by D. C. Roberts and others.

THE early closing movement has begun to take shape, and the indications are that after June 1 all the paper houses in Chicago will close at 1 o'clock on Saturday, as the Illinois and Chicago companies are now doing.

THE Illustrated World's Fair Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, to print an illustrated weekly newspaper; capital stock, \$500,000; incorporators, J. N. Hilligan, William B. Falker and H. W. B. Kanter.

MR. J. W. BUTLER, president of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, has returned, much benefited by an extended vacation. Mr. Butler went down the Mississippi by boat to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to New York.

THE Western Thorne Typesetting Machine Company has been organized at Chicago to deal in Thorne setting and type-distributing machines. Capital stock, \$1,000,000; incorporators, H. E. Dick, W. G. Arnold and Elmer E. Dick.

THE Hanchett Paper Company, with a capital stock of \$54,000, has been incorporated at Chicago, Illinois. The company will engage in the paper business. Its incorporators are F. L. Hanchett, L. J. Hanchett and F. B. Hanchett.

MR. CHARLES R. DENNETT, managing editor of the *Globe*, died very suddenly at his residence, Hinsdale, Wednesday evening, June 11. He leaves a family consisting of his widow, a married daughter and two sons. He was born in Massachusetts in 1824.

A PATENTED printers' mallet has lately been introduced here, which has all the features which make it superior to the ordinary mallet now in use in printing offices, especially in making planer proofs. Both ends of the head are covered with rawhide, firmly fastened on by hydraulic pressure.

MR. HUGH STRAIN, senior member of the firm of William Strain & Sons, Belfast, Ireland, inventors and manufacturers of rizaline, ivory and gelatine cards, called recently on THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Strain was on his way home, having spent about three months in this country on a trip of pleasure and business.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Monthly Chronicle*, a monthly magazine for merchants, published at 154-158 La Salle street, by Mr. Charles A. Sturtevant, and edited by O. S. Whitmore. Terms of subscription, \$2 per year. If future numbers are as interesting and attractive as the one now before us there can be little doubt as to its success.

THE following gentlemen have been constituted a committee to solicit subscriptions to the World's Fair from the paper manufacturers: George H. Taylor, A. T. Hodge, Frank Butler, M. J. Fitch, James White, Theodore F. Rice and R. B. Martin. A circular from the committee, setting forth the situation, has been mailed to the trade.

THE *Religio-Philosophical Journal* has begun its twenty-fifth year, and starts out Volume I, No. 1, of the new series in a new dress. Typographically its appearance is commendable, and as to matter in its columns, there is no question but that the good work started years ago is being earnestly and energetically carried on by Col. John C. Bundy, its present editor. The paper has increased in interest and usefulness beyond all expectations. The

scope of articles appearing in its pages is broad, and the manner in which each subject is handled is refreshing to the seeker after truth: We wish it all success.

THE compositors in the German printing office of the Loemo Printing Company, Nos. 48 to 50 Franklin street, struck Tuesday, June 3, because their demand for the eight-hour day was refused. The proprietors say that they cannot grant the reduction as long as other printers do not run on the same plan. The two German typographical unions have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day in the following offices: Bernhard Baumann, 2973 State street; Edward Beeh, Jr., 59 Clybourn avenue; Heun & Lichtner, 250 Lake street; Fred Klein, 259-263 Randolph street; Emil Simon, 393 Division street; Max Stern, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

WE recently made a tour of Shniedewend & Lee Company's press works, and had the pleasure of seeing in operation a new web perfecting press, which they have just completed. It is compact, substantial and symmetrical in construction, and well adapted to fine newspaper work at high speed. Noticeable features of the press are fine distribution, noiseless in operation and requires but little power. It is capable of printing 10,000 to 12,000 eight-page papers, or 15,000 four-page papers per hour, and prints either seven-column or eight-column size. We noticed another press of about the same size and style in process of construction. In other departments of their works business is rushing, and it is quite evident Shniedewend & Lee Company will soon require larger quarters to keep up with the demand for their excellent machinery. It will well repay anyone for the time spent in a visit to these mammoth works, and we advise all printers who have opportunity, to do so, as they will be cordially received and shown through the establishment.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

KEOKUK county, Iowa, has thirteen newspapers.

THE *Denver Times* for March, 1890, averaged 13,095 daily.

THE *Sunday Traveler*, of Pittsburgh, has suspended publication.

THE Fort Wayne (Ind.) dailies all report a steady increase in circulation.

A NEW democratic weekly, the *Sun*, is to be started at Ottumwa, Iowa, by S. B. & H. C. Evans.

THE *Sunday Glove*, for want of sufficient patronage, has given up the fight and has joined the ranks of the soon forgotten.

THE Somerset (Ky.) *Real Estate and Trades Review* is a new sixteen-page monthly by Boone & Sewell at Somerset, Kentucky.

THE Columbia (Pa.) *Daily News*, an afternoon penny paper, has entered on its second year, with flattering prospects for the future.

W. H. BURKE & S. M. Thompson, proprietors of the Duluth *Morning News*, have sold the paper to a syndicate of capitalists for \$40,000.

THE only paper in this country which is printed in the Russian language is issued in New York City. It is called the *Znamia* (Banner).

THIRTY-EIGHT newspapers (morning and afternoon prints) are published daily in New York City. This enumeration includes five languages.

MURAT HALSTEAD is undeniably brightening the daily journalism of Brooklyn, New York, by the *Standard* quality of his editorial writing.

WITHIN the month of May (present year) the *Oswego Times*, *Utica Herald*, *Watertown Times* and *Syracuse Herald* were all measured for summer libel suits.

THE *Norwalk News*, published at Norwalk, Los Angeles county, California, which prints its first page where its fourth page should be, and has seven errors in its date line, the advertisements in which look as if they had been scooped in with a shovel,

says: "We were ashamed of our last paper, but hope we are now master of the situation." Next.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) *Evening Star* has attained a circulation of more than a million copies a month. A weekly edition is now printed that goes at 25 cents per year.

MR. E. S. BOUGHTON, recently foreman of the *Express* office, Thomaston, Connecticut, has purchased the *Easthampton Star*, and assumed control of the same on June 16.

THERE is one daily paper, partly in Hebrew, published in New York City, with a circulation of more than 4,000, and all told there are in the country seven Hebrew papers.

THE *Commoner and Glassworker*, published at Pittsburgh, has been somewhat changed lately in its management, and the capital stock has been increased several thousand dollars.

MR. A. M. DICKINSON, representing the *Utica Saturday Globe*, has been describing, in that interesting weekly, the changes of twelve months at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and in the Conemaugh Valley.

THE last issue of the American Newspaper Directory shows that 797 German newspapers are published in the United States and Canada. Of this number, 91 are issued daily, and 585 weekly.

THE Highlands (N. C.) *Star*, published in the highest town east of the Rocky Mountains, is a bright weekly published at Highlands, Macon county. Coe Brothers are editors and proprietors.

H. E. HOARD, publisher of the *Montevideo (Minn.) Leader*, was recently appointed a chief of division in the treasury department at Washington. A deserved recognition of faithful services to party, and appreciation of ability and integrity.

THE Pittsburgh *Baker and Confectioner* is the name of a new monthly, devoted, as its name implies, to the interests of the baking, confectionery and kindred trades. It is published by J. W. Koenig, 320 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. FRENCH & BATES, two practical printers from Lansing, have commenced the publication of a new paper called the *Weekly Press*, at Battle Creek, Michigan. It is a neat, six-column quarto, and each issue bears evidence of the fact that these gentlemen understand their business.

ONE of New Jersey's short-felt wants has been filled, and there is no longer a newspaper *Bayonnette* published at Bayonne. It was started by John Moody, editor, on Saturday, April 12, 1890. Number 4 was issued and then the finances suddenly collapsed. John is more Moody than ever.

IN Philadelphia, during the first week in July, a semi-monthly newspaper, entitled *Patriota*, was started, in the interest of 45,000 Polish emigrants, now residents of Pennsylvania. The paper will be in their native language, and independent as to politics, under the editorial management of John A. Seraphin.

THE Amesbury *Vehicle* is the name of a new illustrated journal of the carriage trade, published monthly by the Amesbury Publishing Company, Amesbury, Massachusetts. It is an elegantly gotten up periodical, and is edited with ability. It is devoted, as its name implies, to the carriage and collateral interests. Subscription \$2 per year.

THE Peabody (Mass.) *Press*, newspaper and job printing office, for eight years past owned and conducted by John P. Fernald, has been sold to the Peabody Press Company. It is intended to materially improve the paper in size, typographically and editorially. The new concern has plenty of push and capital, and ought to succeed in making a paper that would be a credit to the town.

IT is affirmed by the *San Francisco Chronicle* that the "ideal" newspaper does not exist, and will not until all readers share the same tastes. The best newspaper is the one which aims to give all the genuine news of the day, to expose fraud wherever it be found and to defend the interests of the people against the designs of the monopolies and big corporations. If a newspaper fills these conditions it comes as near to the ideal as can be expected.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge visits from the following gentlemen during the past month: John Thomson, press manufacturer, New York; John Rycken, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati; Frank W. Bailey, *Bulletin*, Chillicothe, Ill.; Bert Connelly, Independence, Kan.; Edward Sanborn, Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, New York; Frederick Van Wyck, secretary Liberty Machine Works, New York; J. J. Donnellon, Brown, Treacy & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Hugh Strain, of Wm. Strain & Sons, Belfast, Ireland; David Cohen, of Cohen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. Brown, editor *The Furniture Worker*, Cincinnati, Ohio; N. Trissel, with Cohen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

W. D. PAGE, Fort Wayne, Indiana, souvenir programme, elegantly gotten up and neatly printed.

TURCK, BAKER & PEYTON, Chicago, business card in colors, the design and execution of which are alike unique and artistic.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT STATE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, Manhattan, Kansas. A large assortment of general jobwork, plain and in colors, every specimen of which is worth a compliment.

SWINBURNE PRINTING COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota, book of specimens of printing, one of the best advertisements which this well-known house could have possibly sent out. Each page is a specimen of typography which reflects credit on the house producing it.

WALTERS BROTHERS, Sioux City, Iowa, several specimens of letter and bill heads. The designs of some of them are original and pretentious, and deserving of commendation; at the same time the compositor to whom we are now giving credit should remember that the result of such work depends on the exact precision with which it is executed; in fact, it demands perfection to be effective. Slovenly executed curves, angles or miters are inexcusable, as such work cannot be hurried.

ALSO from Sawyer & Woodard, Osage, Iowa; H. E. Rounds, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Renaud Brothers & Pitts Company, San Francisco, a creditably designed but somewhat poorly executed firm card in colors and bronze; W. B. Thomas, Los Angeles, California; Union Printing Company, Spokane Falls, Washington, firm card in colors, the composition of which is first class, but its effect is spoiled by bad presswork and an inappropriate combination of colors; Barton & West, Detroit, Michigan; A. R. Yerkes, Bozeman, Montana; R. M. Tuttle, Mandan, Dakota; F. N. Ware, Winnebago City, Minnesota, business card, unique, attractive and well balanced; M. L. Garrigus & Co., Kokomo, Indiana, attractive business card in colors.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 5 will donate \$250 to the Printers' Home Fund.

THE New York Assembly defeated the bill establishing a state printing office, but it succeeded in passing a measure which prohibits typesetting or printing in state prisons.

THERE seems to be a scarcity of Adams pressmen in New York City. It would be comparatively easy for several good men, holding union cards to be satisfactorily placed.

WE acknowledge receipt of invitation to attend the first annual ball of Seattle Typographical Union, 212, on Friday evening, May 23, for which the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER returns thanks.

A COMMITTEE is at work interviewing the Boston employers with a view to making the Saturday half-holiday a success, and have received favorable responses from quite a number of them. It is a good work and may success attend the effort.

WASHINGTON Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, has elected the following officers: James E. Hardy, president; E. A. Baulsir, vice-president; Frank Fraser, secretary; S. T. Brown, treasurer;

R. C. McAuley, guardian. At the regular meeting of No. 1, May 17, the union decided to transfer its allegiance to the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

At the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held May 18, it was decided to establish a permanent office for Financial Secretary William Bollman, at 124 North Ninth street. He will remain there eight hours a day and will be paid union rates.

THE compositors on the Boston *Journal* recently presented a petition to the proprietors to have electric lights in place of gas, claiming that on hot summer nights the heat was almost unbearable. The petition was responded to by complying with the request and men are now fitting wires in the office for the purpose. Typos similarly situated in other offices should take the hint.

HON. E. K. VALENTINE, the new sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate, is a printer by trade. He worked at the case until he saved enough money to start a paper, and after a few years of newspaper life became a lawyer. He then stepped into congress, and served a Nebraska district for three terms so well that people who know him are convinced that he will make a good sergeant-at-arms.

SOME weeks ago the Nashville (Tenn.) *American* offered a watch of superior workmanship to the most popular member of a labor union of that city, to be determined by a vote of the members of the different organizations. Typographical Union No. 20 led them all, and the handsome present was voted to Hon. William Aimison, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, who received 43,029 votes.

THE second annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union will convene at Boston, September 2, 1890. A much larger attendance of delegates is expected than at any previous convention of the trade. Boston Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 53, as well as Boston Job Pressmen's Union, No. 1, will outdo themselves to make the occasion one of pleasure to the delegates and profit to their constituents. Elections for delegates should be held during the month of July, and their names and addresses forwarded to the secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hawkins, 535, East Eighty-second street, New York. All unions who may decide to take out charters from the International Printing Pressmen's Union, even as late as the date of holding the convention, will be entitled to send delegates.

THE members of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, are deeply interested in a proposed plan whereby each branch of the trade, book and job and news, will meet separately and discuss matters pertaining to the craft, and particularly that of their own branch. It is for the purpose of providing information and education to the members and also to allow a matter to be twice discussed before being acted upon. All legislation will be done by the union as a body, as at present. The above plan has been, in different forms, before the union on several occasions for the past ten years and it appears to be nearing success, but the opponents are fighting it with all their might, and time alone will tell who shall conquer. As this is a matter that gives the entire control of a union into the hands of the members it is worthy the attention of other unions.

A WELL attended meeting of the pressmen connected with the newspaper and job printing offices of Cleveland, Ohio, was held at 72 Ontario street, Saturday evening, June 7, to discuss an excursion in the near future. Mr. J. C. Earl was elected president and Mr. James Doyle secretary. The pressmen were informed that if they should go to Detroit the pressmen of that city would try to make the visit a pleasant one. By a unanimous vote it was decided to go to Detroit, if arrangements could be made, on the night of July 19 and to return the next evening. The committee of arrangements stands as follows, and is a good, active committee: Executive committee—E. H. Bernhardt, of the Evangelical Publishing Company; James Doyle, of the Clark Britton Printing Company; John Gallagher, of Winn Brothers & Judson; George Wolf, of the

Cleveland Printing Company; W. Waite, of the W. W. Williams Publishing Company; H. H. Hall, 72 Ontario street; P. Mannan, of A. N. Kellogg's Publishing House. Transportation committee—E. H. Bernhardt, H. H. Hall, W. Waite. Printing and advertising committee—P. Mannan, J. E. Doyle, George Wolf. Entertainment committee—E. H. Bernhardt, P. Mannan, W. Waite, J. Gallagher. The union promises a good time to all who attend.

FOREIGN.

It is stated that there are now in Tokio, Japan, ten printing and publishing firms, having a combined capital of £50,000. One of these concerns is of considerable importance, having a share capital of upward of £30,000.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Fiske Printing Company, New Haven, Connecticut, has been dissolved.

FELT & PRESCOTT, printers, Worcester, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership.

MCCLURE & KELLY, printers, Nashville, Tennessee, have been succeeded by McClure & Rose.

THE Journal Publishing Company, Helena, Montana, has increased its capital stock to \$250,000.

PAINE & WORTHINGTON, printers and publishers, Evansville, Indiana, have been succeeded by W. C. Paine.

L. BARTA & Co., printers, Boston, have removed from 54 Pearl street to 148 High street (corner Oliver street), Boston.

THE National Printing Ink & Dry Color Company has been incorporated at Newport, Kentucky. Capital stock, \$50,000.

TRACY, GIBBS & Co., book and job printers, of Madison, Wisconsin, announce their removal to new quarters, at 119 East Washington avenue.

THE Roberts Printing Company has been incorporated at San Francisco, California, to do a general publishing and printing business; capital stock, \$25,000.

THE Record Printing Company has been incorporated at Trenton, Georgia, by F. W. Stiles, W. H. Search, G. A. Brown and others. The capital stock is \$15,000.

THE Republican Press Association, of Concord, New Hampshire, are erecting a four-story brick building for their exclusive use. An electrotype department will be added.

THE Riverside Printing Company has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Incorporators, C. G. Dreutzer, P. J. Shannon and J. M. Romadka.

THE Louisiana Printing and Publishing Company, limited, has been incorporated at New Orleans, Louisiana, by W. W. Vance, J. D. Hill, Charles Parlange and others, to publish a newspaper and operate a printing office; capital stock, \$150,000.

THE American Book Company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture and sale of books. This new organization has purchased the school book publications hitherto issued by D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co. and Ivison, Blakeman & Co., of New York, and of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati.

THE firm of William C. Gage & Son, printers, Battle Creek, Michigan, are making preparations to erect a building of their own, which it is expected will be ready for occupancy the latter part of July. It is to be 50 by 100 feet, three stories high, and will be one of the most convenient printing offices in central Michigan. They have recently secured several large railroad jobs, one of them being a \$4,500 contract from the Union Pacific railway. A Brown book-folding machine has lately been added to their plant, and an order has been placed for a large book-cutting machine.

WE clip the following from the *Australian Sun*, published at Sydney, New South Wales, under date of Wednesday, March 19, 1890: "Messrs. F. T. Wimble & Co., of Clarence street, offered a prize of £5 5s. for the best design for a lithograph calendar of

not less than twelve colors, and an order for 1,000 to be given. The one selected by the judges was that submitted by Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard & Co. At the invitation of Mr. H. Franks, of F. T. Wimble & Co., a number of Sydney master printers, with the judges, assembled yesterday afternoon at 87 Clarence street to inspect the various designs, one and all being thoroughly satisfied with the decision that Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard & Co's was the best."

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

THE outing of the Wisconsin Press Association has been postponed to July 29 and 30. The trip will be made a week later.

THE meeting of the Louisiana Press Association, which was to have been held at Baton Rouge on May 6, has been postponed till further notice, owing to the interruption caused by the Mississippi flood to railway communication.

THE Northern Indiana Editorial convention, which was to have met at Maxinkuckee, June 12 to 16, has been postponed on account of other editorial meetings of same date, and the resort not being opened at that time, and other causes. The convention will be held about September 1.

THE editors of the fifth (Iowa) congressional district recently met at Cedar Rapids and formed an association to be known as the Fifth District Press Association. The convention embraced a very complete representation of the district. The permanent officers elected are: Dr. F. McClelland, Cedar Rapids, president; Charles L. Longley, Tipton, vice-president; Byron Webster, Marshalltown, secretary; J. W. Doxsee, Monticello, treasurer. A programme committee of three was appointed, whose duty it is to call the next meeting of the association, to be held in Cedar Rapids within three months, and to prepare a programme for said meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, May 20. The following officers were elected: President, Robert Mann Woods, *Republic and Sun*, Joliet; secretary and treasurer, J. K. Groom, *Moline Dispatch*; vice-presidents: for Wisconsin, F. W. Starbuck, *Racine Journal*; for Michigan, T. S. Applegate, *Adrian Times*; for Indiana, Thomas A. Starr, *Goshen News*; for Iowa, J. Lee Mahine, *Muscatine Journal*; for Illinois, George E. Doying, *Jacksonville Journal*; for Minnesota, B. B. Herbert, *Red Wing Times*. The following will constitute the board of directors: A. H. Lowrie, *Elgin News*; J. H. Fornof, *Streator Free Press*; H. F. Bliss, *Janesville Gazette*; Thad Butler, *Huntington Herald*; Pierce Burton, *Aurora Express*. J. W. Fornof, of Streator, and Owen Scott, of Bloomington, were chosen as delegates to the National Press Association.

THE president of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association has appointed the following delegates to the national editorial convention: Col. A. K. McClure, *Times*, Philadelphia; H. J. Stehly, *Compiler*, Gettysburg; J. H. Lambert, *Press*, Philadelphia; Thomas M. Jones, *Telegraph*, Harrisburg; H. L. Taggart, *Sunday Times*, Philadelphia; H. C. Dern, *Daily Tribune*, Altoona; Col. Morton McMichael, *North American*, Philadelphia; Hon. Thomas Chalfant, *Intelligencer*, Danville; P. Gray Meek, *Watchman*, Bellefont; D. J. Sollenberger, *Times*, Shamokin; A. J. Hughes, *Reporter*, Port Alleghany; Ed K. Myers, *State Printer*, Harrisburg; E. L. Christman, *Reporter*, Washington; George Ellwell, *Columbian*, Bloomsburg; W. L. Dewart, *Daily Sunbury*; Mrs. J. W. Stofer, *Star*, Mount Joy; J. B. Seal, *Herald*, Millersburg; Frank Mortimer, *Times*, New Bloomfield; Charles E. Steel, *Free Press*, Minersville; B. F. Wylie, *Herald*, Elizabeth; J. M. Laird, *Argus*, Greensburg; L. Fasnat, *Star*, Watsonstown; George M. Brisbin, *Observer*, Houtzdale; J. W. Maloy, *Record*, Lansford; Ben J. Whitman, Erie. The following are delegates at large by virtue of their official positions: Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, *American*, Media, member of National Executive Committee; William Kennedy, Esq., *Chronicle*, Pottsville, recording secretary National Association; Col. R. H. Thomas, *Farmer's*

Friend, Mechanicsburg, secretary Pennsylvania Association; J. Irvin Steel, *Evening Telegram*, Ashland, president of Pennsylvania Association.

TRIP OF THE MICHIGAN STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE twenty-third annual meeting of the Michigan State Press Association, which is to take place at the newly consolidated cities of Saginaw on July 16, 17 and 18, with the extended excursion which is to follow, promises to be the most memorable in the history of this association. On Wednesday, June 16, the association will convene at 11:30 at the council chamber on the East Side, and the afternoon will be taken up by a belt line excursion around the cities, carriage drives and sight-seeing. In the evening there will take place a formal reception by the citizens, after which there will be a general and informal reception at the elegant new East Saginaw Club House, with music, dancing, etc. On Thursday, the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron railroad will run a special excursion train to convey the members to that charming summer resort, Bay Port, situated on Wild Fowl Bay, and where free entertainment has been offered at the elegant hotel there. Returning to the city that evening, a business meeting will be held at Germania Hall, to be followed by an open air concert and a general good time in the garden adjoining. Friday morning there will be another excursion to West Bay City, where a few hours will be spent looking over the immense steel ship building plant of Congressman Wheeler, after which the party will take lunch at Hon. S. O. Fisher's new \$50,000 residence, returning to Saginaw about noon. The afternoon will be spent at Union Park seeing the races, an invitation having been tendered the association by President Benjamin, of the Union Park Driving Club. The three days' session will be rounded up by a banquet by the citizens of the West Side in the evening, which is certain to be a very elaborate affair.

Saturday morning the association will start out on a triple excursion which has been arranged to meet the conveniences of all. The first is to Sault Ste. Marie, in the Upper Peninsula; the second is across the Upper Peninsula to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the third to Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake, Denver and Omaha. The estimated cash cost of the first is \$5, the second \$15, and the third \$75.

The association will leave Saginaw on the morning of June 19, by special train on the Michigan Central, and proceed to Cheboygan, arriving there about 3 P.M. Here the party will remain all night, with probably a banquet in the evening, taking the boats of the Delta Transportation (which have been generously tendered the association) the next morning for an all day's water ride to Sault Ste. Marie, which is said to be one of the most charming trips on the great lakes. The "Soo" will be reached early that evening and the following day will be spent there, the unrestrained hospitality of the city having been tendered. Here the Pullman cars will be taken for the long trip, and leaving the "Soo" that night by the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway, the next morning finds the party at Iron Mountain, where a joint meeting has been arranged with the Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin Association. After spending a day here, viewing some of the largest iron mines in the world, with an excursion to Norway in the afternoon and closing with a banquet in the evening, the party will proceed to St. Paul, arriving there the next morning. Another day will be spent viewing the sights of the Twin Cities of the Northwest.

At this point the party will again be divided as it was at the "Soo," and those whose home duties will not admit of their devoting more time to pleasure will return, while the Yellowstone and Salt Lake excursionists will leave on the Northern Pacific on the morning of June 24 on their long trip. Five days will be spent in the park and a part of a day each at Helena, Anaconda and Butte. Taking the Union Pacific south from Butte a short stop will be made at Ogden, and one day will be spent in Salt Lake City and one at Garfield Beach on the lake. On the way from Salt Lake to Denver a short stop will be made in Cheyenne, and one day in taking in the sights of Denver, another seeing the

sights of Clear Creek cañon, over the Georgetown "loop" of the Union Pacific, and, it is thought, still another excursion to some of the points of interest in that vicinity. After leaving Denver a short stop will be made at Kearney and a day will be spent in Omaha, which will land the party in Chicago August 13 or 14. Pullman cars have been engaged for the entire trip, and all the details have been so arranged that no hitch is anticipated anywhere. About three hundred Michigan editors and their wives have filed applications for the "Soo" trip, two hundred for the trip to St. Paul, and one hundred for the trip to the Yellowstone and Salt Lake, so that it is already an assured success as to point of numbers. The cost of the long trip, if figured at the regular rates, would not be far from \$300, but by paying the transportation for the entire trip in advertising in the respective papers represented and getting reduced rates on other expenses, it is believed that the trip can be made for an expenditure in cash as before noted. It is certainly one of the most attractive trips that could be made upon this continent. The secretary of the association, Mr. Fred Slocum, of the *Caro Advertiser*, has prepared a little route-book of this meeting and excursion, giving all the particulars, which has been mailed to all Michigan newspapers.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER mill is to be built at Red Cloud, Nebraska.

It is reported that a paper mill is to be built at Atchison, Kansas.

A SCHEME is on foot for the establishment of a new paper mill at Calcutta.

A BOATLOAD of Egyptian rags for paper stock has arrived at the Orr Mill, New York.

COLONEL PLATT'S mammoth paper mill at Denver, Colorado, will have a frontage of 700 feet.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Paper Company are adding two stories to their large brick building, making five in all.

THE Indiana Paper Company, South Bend, has decided to open a store in that city for the sale of its products.

THE French paper makers recently determined to advance prices. Thirty-five firms joined in the combination.

GREELEY, Colorado, contemplates a paper mill for the utilization of the great quantities of paper stock burned there.

MR. DANA SLADE, of the American Strawboard Company, 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago, reports business excellent with his firm.

THE Sabin Robbins Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, will remove its offices and warehouse to Middleton, Ohio, on or about July 1.

PAPER for pantry shelves, colored and pinked in a number of designs, is being made by the Atlas Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin.

THE New York Newspaper Union recently contracted with the Manufacturers' Paper Company for its year's supply of paper. The price is said to be \$3.60.

THE Carolina Fiber Company has been incorporated at Hartsville, South Carolina, to manufacture wood fiber, paper stock and paper, with a capital stock of \$70,000.

A LARGE pulp and paper mill will be erected in North Carolina, to be owned and operated by a syndicate, under the management of a prominent southern business man.

DANIEL D. TOMKINS, paper dealer, New York, has made an assignment. The schedules show liabilities of \$31,117.45; nominal assets of \$12,237.95, and actual assets, \$9,873.94.

THE Portland (Mich.) *Review* says Mr. Paige, of the firm of Paige & Strachan, of Detroit, says he will take \$20,000 worth of stock in a paper mill in Portland, if a company can be organized with a capital of \$100,000.

WITHIN less than five miles of Portland, Maine, are the largest paper mills in the world, the Cumberland mills, which turn out daily forty tons of book paper and are doing an annual business of

about \$5,000,000. Nearly all other important mills in the state have offices at Portland, so that city is rapidly growing in importance as a paper distributing point.

It is said that the Transvaal government have granted concessions to two Scotchmen for the establishment of paper mills in that country and will subsidize them by contributing one-third of the cost of the machinery.

THE George R. Dickinson Paper Company, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, have determined on greatly increasing the capacity of their mills. The improvements are to cost \$80,000, and when completed will give the company a capacity of twenty-five tons of fine book paper daily.

A DISPATCH from Washington says, "The government printing office has just finished the largest single job ever undertaken in printing for the census bureau 20,000,000 enumeration blanks. The paper required to print this number of blanks amounted to 11,458 reams; each sheet measuring 22 by 30 inches. The paper would cover 25,208,333 square feet, and its total weight would be over 229 tons."

ONE of the leading paper dealers of New York makes the following estimate of the daily consumption of paper by the newspaper press of that city. The *Sun* he put down at 18 tons; the *Herald*, 14 tons; the *World*, 33 tons; the *Tribune*, 4 tons; the *Staats-Zeitung*, 10 tons; the *Press*, 8 tons; the *Morning Journal*, 8 tons; the *Commercial Advertiser*, 7 tons; the *Star*, 5 tons; the *Times*, 6 tons; the *Daily News*, 7 tons; total, 119 tons. Of course, all this paper does not come from one manufacturer. It requires most of the products of several manufacturers. Hence, if the New York newspapers were wiped out of existence the paper industry of the United States would suffer a shock from which it would not soon revive.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

FIFTY THOUSAND American school books are exported from New York to Japan every year.

STORY-WRITER and traveler Robert Louis Stevenson is proposed for the position of British Consul at Samoa. A movement has been inaugurated to that effect.

A RECENT notable instance of absence of mind was an eastern editor quoting from a rival paper one of his own articles and heading it, "Wretched Attempt at Wit!"

OSCAR II, of Norway and Sweden, is the latest kingly author. His first essay in magazine literature is a monograph on Charles XII, whom no dangers scared and no marches fatigued.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of invitation to be present at the banquet given by the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto, at the Rossin House, Friday evening, June 27.

EDUARD STRAUSS, in a Baltimore interview, declares America to be paradise, and the newspapers simply miraculous. Strauss shows which way the "wind" blows. He is only puffing us.

BOTH north and south, in different sections, there are now published about sixty American newspapers exclusively by and for progressive negroes. The average circulation is about 2,000 copies per week.

A SUITE of commodious rooms, at No. 32 Cortlandt street, in that city, has been formally opened and occupied by the New York Telegraph Club, a local organization which is rapidly growing in popularity.

HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, the premier and provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, was born in 1848, at Halifax. He went into a local printing office at sixteen, and mastered the art which has lifted him to eminence.

MAY 18, 1890, the greatest achievement in heliographing was accomplished by Lieutenant Wittenmeyer during practice in the department of Arizona. He succeeded in sending a message by a signal flash 125 miles, from Mount Reno to Mount Graham, where it was received by Captain Murray. The latter, by turning his instrument, flashed the message to Fort Huachuaca, a distance

of 90 miles, making a distance of 215 miles with a single intervening station. The longest distance heretofore made with a signal flash is said to be about 70 miles.

SEVERAL weeks ago Allan Hall, a correspondent of Australian newspapers, died in the infirmary in Cleveland. The medical profession secured his body, but the newspaper men rescued it, and the funeral was attended by nearly all the city officials.

AN Indian boy (half-breed Seminole) whose name, as anglicized, is John Ryegrass, has written several attractive sketches for the New Orleans *Picayune*, and other southern papers. He lately came to Pittsburgh in a small compressed-pulp canoe.

THE *Police Gazette* has carried an advertisement in its columns for forty-eight years. The space was engaged on the first number and the advertisement has continued to this day, never missing a single issue. Can this record be broken? We think not.—*Newsman*.

CONSTANTINE CONSTANTINOWITZ, the Grand Duke, recently arrested and imprisoned by the Czar's command for publishing a revolutionary poem, is a nephew of Russia's autocrat. He is thirty-two years of age, and published his first volume of poems in 1886.

PUNCTUATION is a comparatively modern invention. Of the ordinary points only the period (.) dates earlier than the fifteenth century. The colon (:) is said to have been first introduced about 1485, the comma (,) some thirty-five years later, and the semi-colon (;) about 1570.

At a special meeting of the New Haven (Conn.) Typothetæ, held on Friday evening, May 23, the following members were elected delegates to the annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, at Boston, September 2, 3 and 4: C. S. Moorehouse, L. L. Morgan, W. H. Lee, J. N. Near.

ON the afternoon of May 20, a negro reporter named Robert Teamoh was unanimously elected a member of the Boston Press Club. He is probably the first colored man ever elected to an incorporated white man's club in Boston. Teamoh has been connected with the *Globe* for about a year.

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, the venerable and distinguished American sculptor and poet, writes from Rome thus: "All I have to say is that in my opinion the tax of thirty per cent on foreign works of art is disgraceful in theory, unworthy of any great country, disastrous to art and beneficial to none."

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER says that "if the circulation of ideas has any value, the newspaper is a necessity." Making note of this, Henry Clay Lukens sarcastically adds, "There will never be any necessity, however, for cementing an affidavit clerk to the circulation department of a newspaper which has no ideas."

It is stated that a Boston inventor has designed and built a press on a new perfecting principle. It is believed to be a very important invention, being adapted to a line of work for which there is at present no press built. It is designed to feed from the web, sever the sheets before they pass through the cylinders and print a quality of work equal to that of the leading illustrated magazines, at a speed of 5,000 perfected sheets an hour. It is adapted for various sizes of sheets, and can be changed quickly from one size to any other.

WILLIAM E. HALLENBECK, one of the best known of leading book and job printers in New York, died May 15, at Montclair, New Jersey. He was a member of the firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., and was actively identified with the great business interests of the metropolis. Mr. Hallenbeck was a man of great force of character. He was a member of the typothetæ, and for several years the treasurer of that organization. He was also prominent in church circles, and for thirteen years was a trustee of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City. He was, furthermore, Past Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum, State of New Jersey, and was instrumental in organizing several councils, besides originating and establishing a new fraternal insurance order, known as the Royal Arcanum Additional Benefit Association. He was in his forty-fifth year and leaves a widow and two sons.

FUGITIVE.

Modernus, in the *Journalist*, speaking of James Whitcomb Riley, transcribes the following heretofore unpublished poem, written by the Indiana genius on the fly leaf of a presentation volume of "Afterwhiles":

First the printer damns the scrawl
Of our "copy," ink and all;
Then, in turn, we damn the "proof"
He sends back and sulks aloof;
This "revised" we "fire" him back,
While he damns us blue and black
For the "marks" no man but he
Could get wrong so damnably;
Then he "goes to press"; and then
We go damning him again,
As the fellow says, "up hill
And down dale" like Jack and Jill.

While it's usual for us
Rhymesters thus to kick and cuss
At the printer for the flaws
In our volumes, I would pause,
Ere I waste the vaguest damn,
To consider, cool and calm,
What a safer way 'twould be
To arraign things righteously.
Were mistakes the printer makes
Half as bad as my mistakes,
Then this volume, truth to tell,
Were the thing most damnable.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

France is a great country for journalists, but it is a mighty poor field for a newspaper man. In Paris they produce the handsomest, best edited, best illustrated periodicals in the world, and they have the meanest newspapers. The English newspapers are slow enough to set an American editor crazy. But newspapers, as we understand them, can hardly be said to exist in France, for news occupies but a very secondary place in their composition. Take, for example, *Le Petit Journal*, the daily paper with the largest circulation in the world—genuine and undoubted. It sells for five sous (one cent), and it is the worst-looking little rag I ever laid eyes on. Printed on miserable paper, with heavy-faced type and poor ink, it presents a cheap, smeary appearance, which would fill the soul of the most slovenly backwoods editor with disgust. It contains condensed reports of the proceedings of the chamber of deputies, political articles, short police notes, and a story. The story is the main feature, the special articles next, and the news is last to be considered. Dynasties may be overthrown, cities may be destroyed, kings and emperors may die, the *Petit Journal* will probably print the information some time; but, if the entire Western Hemisphere should be destroyed by an earthquake, and it was a question between publishing the news of the catastrophe and the story, the news would lie over every time.—*Allan Foreman, in the Journalist*.

PAD COMPOSITION RECIPES.

No. 1. One pound of glue, well boiled; when hot, add four ounces of glycerine, one ounce of Venice turpentine; color with aniline as desired.

No. 2. Dissolve glue in vinegar in a glazed vessel; color to suit; thin with vinegar; apply warm.

Flexible Composition for Pads and for Binding Music.—Bisulphide of carbon, two ounces; crude gutta percha, three ounces; mix. You will nose this stuff when mixed—it smells worse than limburger. Don't put it near a fire, or it will explode.

To use it: Shape your book, cut the leaves and rasp them roughly with a file; then apply the liquid cold, and bind as usual.

—*Straight Tips*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. There is not an idle printer in town. Only three "subs" in town and they are kept at work all the time. Three more cases were added to the state printing office recently.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work in this city has been good and the prospects are very bright.

Birmingham, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, though \$15 to \$25 is paid. One morning and one afternoon sheet here, and six job offices. Town ten years old. Population, 50,000.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Boston union, by vote at its last meeting, instructed delegates to invite convention of 1891 to Boston.

Brooklyn, L. I.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. No. 75 elected officers June 1, as follows: H. C. Heffner, president; William Tell, vice-president; George W. Ohls, recording secretary; George Heck, financial and corresponding secretary; John Wiemann, treasurer; W. C. Lohmann, sergeant-at-arms; Executive Committee, L. J. Mesmer, C. W. Garrison. Another agricultural job office and amateur paper has been started.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, better; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Work has been dull here for the past two weeks in the book and job offices, and the indications are that the summer dullness has commenced.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week, for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents. Bookwork very lean just now and will continue so all summer. The *Monitor* has put on a new frame and uses less plates.

Dallas, Tex.—State of trade, very good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. All offices are running full forces. No idle printers in town.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork and job printers, per week, \$15. Trade has been very good this spring and printers have been in demand, but all offices are now well supplied.

Erie, Pa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good for immediate improvement; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. The *Union*, a four-column, eight-page weekly, in the interest of the local labor organizations, made its appearance May 29. It presents a neat appearance and bids fair to be a success.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. No. 78 raised her scale on May 19. Everything was done in a business-like manner, with no trouble. The membership is increasing some. Baseball is about all the printers talk about.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Work will likely become quieter by June 12, as it depends largely on our colleges, which close then. Miss Laura Beatty, daughter of Mr. Z. Beatty, editor of the *Republican-Register*, was buried today.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. Work is good, but we have plenty of subs to take care of it. Delegate Carr will make a tour of the South after the session of the International Typographical Union.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Harrisburg, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$12.

Helena, Mont.—State of trade, fair to good; prospects, looking up; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Newspapers are being enlarged from six to seven columns, and are putting in perfecting presses. Helena has two morning and one evening paper.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or \$13; job printers, per week, \$13. John E. Beeley, for about twenty-one years foreman of the *Citizen* pressroom, died Friday, May 23, and was buried the following Sunday. James Frank was elected recording secretary, to succeed Miss Louise Leonburger, resigned.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. A new evening daily is soon to be started here by a Peoria man, and is to be backed by the Modoc Democratic Club. It will have poor financial support. George Purdy, who has been paralyzed for two years, is slowly sinking. Election of officers next meeting.

Leavenworth, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work for the past month has been very good, but we have an abundance of men for all work.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good for the season; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, union offices 38 cents, non-union 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week, \$16 and \$20. *Evening Post* (dem.) soon to be issued.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, still better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$10. Messrs. Edmund Wallace and Fred Parkinson left today for a holiday trip to England and Ireland. They will be absent about three months.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, slightly improved; prospects, are a little better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. Quite a number of cards withdrawn the past month, making more steady employment for those remaining.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, \$13 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$18. Work continues remarkably good for this season of the year; was a little off last month, but seems to have picked up again. Very few idle printers in town, and only one or two traveling. Tony Dunnier is the last departure, he having drawn his card yesterday. He is the only one of note who has been here for some months.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair for this month; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$18. *Evening Wisconsin* has put on a new dress of brevier and minion, and the *Journal*, which changed hands a short time ago, is talking of discarding long primer and putting on brevier, and enlarging to eight pages. Men enough in town to do all work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. This is a poor town for printers to come to just now, as the place is flooded with comps.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montgomery, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Montreal, P. Q.—State of trade, dull; prospects, we have a lockout; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$11. We have a lockout on *Herald*, *re* tables. All good men will please give Montreal a wide berth for the summer.

Nashville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. This union forwarded 40 cents per capita to the Childs-Drexel Fund May 12.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, not brisk; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, the scale, but the "P. P. F's" are working for less—a curse to all honest men. There was a public document printed in this city in the early part of the year, the mayor's message to the court of common council, which for crude work I do not think can be touched. I will try and get a copy and send to you. Still work is sent there by the gods of the city hall without compunction. How long, oh, Lord! how long! The colleges close this month, and then for a quiet season. The legitimate printers suffer while the non-unionists enjoy life.

New Orleans.—State of trade, good; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40

cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Please circulate that printers are needed here for the next two months. A new paper starting, and legislature meeting.

New Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, never better; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Election for both the commons and provincial houses are on, and things are booming in consequence. There are enough men for the work, however. Labor is organizing, and will make great headway in the present elections.

Oshkosh, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$14. Harry H. Mollon, delegate-elect to Atlanta, will, through sickness, be prevented from attending convention. Much regret is felt at this by his many friends, who hope for his speedy recovery.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$21. Work has been exceptionally good the past several weeks, and subs have been getting all the work they want.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; weekly newspapers, 37½ cents and \$16.50 per week; job printers, per week, \$16.

Quebec.—State of trade, brisk at present; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$11. The provincial elections, which are announced for June 17, have given the trade a much needed spurt. Quebec Union No. 160 has forwarded the Dominion government a strong protest against linotypes being used in printing bureau at Ottawa.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20. There are enough compositors to fill the demand.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, middling; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. T. W. Mulford, late of Utica, is now editorially connected with the *Weekly Republican* of this city. Jobwork is good, but prices low.

San Antonio, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. The *Express*, the only morning paper published in this city, will soon enlarge, it having already ordered a web perfecting press, which is expected to arrive at the end of this month.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$21. The outlook for the coming year is not encouraging.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, \$15 per week. The *Springfield Methodist* is a recent addition to the papers of Springfield. It is issued monthly in quarto form, and Revs. W. N. McElroy and C. Galeener are the editors. The work is done in the *Register* jobroom, and is neatly executed.

Springfield, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16. The *Republican* composing room has ordered a life-size portrait of the late George P. Stebbins, its recent day foreman, to be hung upon its walls. It will cost \$35.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Newspaper work a little slack at present, owing to a surplus of subs. Job offices are doing a fair amount of business.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, \$10 per week; job printers, per week, \$10. Two weekly papers pay 25 cents per 1,000. Messrs. McMillan & Co., Barnes & Co., George W. Day, *Sun* job and *Telegraph* job, have given their employés a Saturday half holiday. The *Globe* newspaper and job office work nine hours per day, as previously announced.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. While \$16 is the job scale, good, first-class job printers can always command more.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Book and job work quieter than usual. About enough subs on papers. Regulars working pretty steady on evening papers.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, 54 hours, \$11. Mr. D. Creighton, of the *Empire*; Mr. W. F. McLean, of the *World*, and Mr. Edmund E. Sheppard, of the *Saturday Night*, were all defeated in the provincial election. Our own "Ned" Clarke again headed the poll for Toronto. All ran on the conservative ticket. The *World* matter is still in the hands of that committee, and

will probably be disposed of this month. The big building strike has terminated in a compromise. Mr. J. I. Davidson, the president of the Board of Trade, is to be congratulated upon his efficiency as an arbitrator. His award is in the men's favor.

Toledo, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Rumors of typesetting machines for this city are coming thick and fast. Latest reports are that we will have them within fifteen days.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, not too brisk; prospects, none too good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. Business, for this time of the year, is unusually quiet. The cause, perhaps, is owing to the weather, which for the past couple of months, has been very unfavorable, which has kept the regulars at work.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The following officers were elected at June meeting of No. 201: President, Fred Shakespeare; vice-president, W. McDonald; executive board, Joseph Randolph, J. H. Murray and J. Holloway; secretary, William Cullin; treasurer, George Wilby; delegates to Trades' Assembly, D. M. Carley and F. Shakespeare.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. If it is a nice day on the Fourth of July the printers will hold the largest picnic that was ever on the fair grounds. Everybody is booming it.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The rush is over in the jobrooms, yet work is fair; work on newspapers very fair. The *Beacon* has put on a new dress, but no one is any better off on account of it.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The Typotheta effected an organization here during the past month. Two printing houses have dissolved partnership also: the firms of Felt & Prescott, Mr. Felt retaining the business; and Sanford & Davis, Mr. Davis continuing. The Saturday half-holiday I spoke about last month has been lost, thanks to our non-union men in the office of Charles Hamilton, who were willing to "loaf if they got paid for it."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Atlanta Printing Ink Works, 330 to 336 Wheat street, Atlanta, Georgia, manufacture printing and lithographic inks and varnishes of excellent quality, and sell at prices that are reasonable. Write them for specimens and prices. Printers throughout the South are especially requested to patronize them, as goods can be promptly furnished by this firm, and thus avoid delay in sending to houses further north.

THE Dexter Manufacturing Company, formerly of Des Moines, Iowa, has been succeeded by the Dexter Folder Company, and the works removed to Fulton, New York. The company has been entirely reorganized, and will continue to manufacture the well-known Dexter Folding Machines in a manner that the old company was unable to do, as it now has the facilities equal to meet the demand for its machinery. Its new factory building is 50 by 150 feet, three stories high, and the machinery is operated by water power. The new company is determined to increase the popularity of the Dexter machines, and will undoubtedly do so, now that it is in shape to manufacture them promptly.

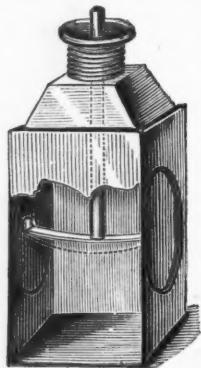
COTTRELL PRESSES.

It will be well for you to keep an eye on C. B. Cottrell & Sons this season, as they are bringing out several new machines that will prove of great interest to the fraternity. It has been the aim of this concern to keep abreast with the times, and an inspection of their machinery will convince you that it is more modern in design and construction than anything in the market. The fact that nearly all of the largest offices in Chicago are largely (and in many cases exclusively) using this make of press, at once asserts its good qualities beyond doubt. Since the dissolution of the old firm, Messrs. Cottrell & Sons have rapidly increased their facilities, and today are operating a plant which, for the exclusive manufacture of printing machinery, has no equal in this country.

No labor or expense has been spared in making the Cottrell press first-class in every particular, and the large business done by this concern goes to prove that the production of a thoroughly high grade machine will be accompanied by gratifying results. The Western office, at 292 Dearborn street, is now under the management of Mr. D. H. Champlin, who is thoroughly conversant with their business, having been in their employ for the past eleven years. They cordially invite visiting and resident printers to call at the above address and make themselves at home at any and all times.

SELF-CLOSING BENZINE CAN.

The fact that benzine evaporates very quickly and is of an explosive nature makes any device for its safe keeping of special interest to those using it. Mr. W. S. Clark, of New York, has recently invented a benzine can, which is now on the market, a cut of which is shown on this page. The body of the can is made of steel plate tin, and is square. Two of its sides are stamped so as to be springy like the bottom of an oil can, and inside of the can is a flat spring, the ends of which are fastened to the centers of the spring sides. When the sides are pressed the spring bulges and draws down the rod, which opens the valve. When the sides are released the spring moves upward and closes the valve. The can will pour a stream of benzine one-quarter inch in diameter, and therefore will escape the fate of many a can which has been broken to make a larger opening. It is easily regulated to pour a smaller quantity. The can has a sunk top and bottom, which make it strong and give it a neat appearance. The invention is certainly an ingenious one, and is well recommended as to its practical usefulness by those having the can in use.



THE OLD MAN HEARD FROM AGAIN.

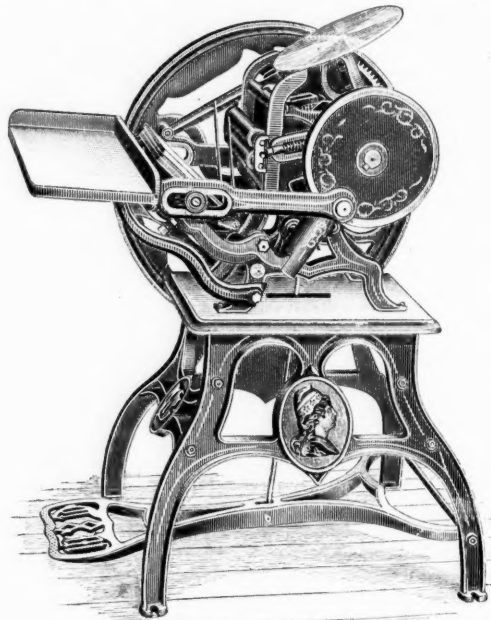
"My boy," said the old man again, the other day, "do you remember what I told you about inks not long ago? Well, I have just had additional proof that my idea is right. I had a contract to print a one hundred and twenty page book, and wanted to turn out a good job. It was illustrated with those new-fangled half-tone cuts on nearly every page, surrounded with type matter, and I plainly saw that they were going to be tough forms to print. I had some ink from an old house who claim to have sold ink to my grandfather, and I thought surely ink made by such an experienced firm must be about perfect. Well, we started up the first form with it, and hang me if I don't believe that ink was the same brand they sold the old gentleman seventy years ago. I saw it would never do, so I telegraphed the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, telling them what I wanted, and when the ink arrived the next day we put it on the job, and I wish you could have seen the difference—black as jet, and worked clean as a whistle. Length of days and multiplying years may count in some things, but I'm blessed if I think they do in the ink business."

THE DOOLEY PAPER CUTTERS.

The Atlantic Works, of East Boston, Massachusetts, manufacture these most excellent cutters. They are well built, are simple in construction and of great strength. Another advantage possessed by them is that they are absolutely accurate, a very important requisite where perfect cutting is desired. Mr. Alfred E. Cox, treasurer of the company, reports that the sale of the Dooley cutters has increased continuously, which can be taken as good evidence that the machines are giving satisfaction. He refers intending purchasers of cutters to any party now using the Dooley machines, feeling certain that only one word of advice can be given, and that is, "go thou and do likewise." Notice the advertisement on page 853 of this issue. The cut will give you an idea of how the machine looks.

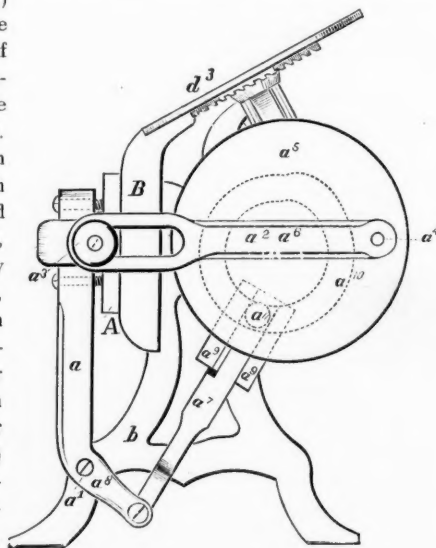
THE COLUMBIAN ROTARY PRESSES.

These presses are largely in use in the printing offices of this country. They have been thoroughly tested in the eight years that have passed since their first introduction, and have satisfactorily proved the claims of their manufacturers for durability, strength and capability of doing excellent work. They are made



of the best material and by skilled labor. Their simplicity, ease of operation and quickness of adjusting impression are valuable points which specially commend them in these days of "rush" and sharp competition. They are nicely finished in every part, and as much time and labor are put into their construction as into any other machine of the same size. Special tools are used for each piece, and in case of breakage duplicate parts can be furnished at short notice and without the necessity of sending the old casting to the manufacturers.

A brief description of the construction of these presses may be of interest to those who are unacquainted with them: The platen (A) is attached to yoke (a) by four impression screws. The yoke is hung on rod (a 1) at bottom of frame (b); the end of yoke (a 8) is connected with the "sliding rod" (a 7). This rod slides in "ways" (a 9), which are properly secured to the main frame, and is controlled by the cam roll (a 11), which rotates in cam way (a 10) situated on the inner face of large cam (a 5). The upper end (a 3) of yoke (a) is attached to slotted end of "connection arm" (a 2), and the other end of connection arm is secured to large cam (a 5) by wristpin. The connection arm on opposite side of press is joined at its slotted end with yoke, and the other end with the "large gear." This "large gear" is on opposite end of main shaft from the large cam (a 5), and is operated by a pinion on end of crank shaft. The main shaft is



steel; the crank shaft is forged wrought-iron. The teeth of gear and pinion are cut. The "bed" (B) is stationary and is firmly secured to frame of press. The revolving of the crank shaft by the treadle also revolves the main shaft, on the ends of which are the large gear and large cam, and joined to them are the connection arms, as described above. These connection arms work in perfect harmony with the sliding rod (a 7) in moving the platen to and from the bed. When the platen has receded about half way from bed the connection arms are released by the slots, as shown in cut, and the platen from this point in its movement down and back is controlled by the sliding rod (a 7). The object of this is to give *rest* to the platen while feeding the sheet. This is a special feature of these machines. A large ink disk is used so that the ink has a good distributing surface. There are *two* rollers on the No. 2 size press, and *three* rollers on the No. 3 size. We furnish for \$8 a small ink fountain that is reliable and can readily be attached to these presses. The throw-off is at left of operator, within easy reach. It is convenient, quick and reliable.

The fact that printing offices are usually upstairs and often in places requiring the taking of a press apart before it can be put into an office, led us to build these presses in two parts by placing the working parts of the press in a short frame and the whole placed on an iron stand and secured by bolts. The press thus completed is in every way as *strong, durable and compact* as if the frame was full length, like the Gordon press, or all one piece, same as the Universal press. The wisdom of this course has been many times proved in the ease with which the presses have been handled in difficult places of access. They are also convenient for shipping, as the press is packed in one case and the "stand," flywheel, treadle, etc., in another. The country is stocked with job presses of every description, size and price, and it is good judgment for the careful buyer to look well into the merits of any machine the purchase of which is contemplated. To such the Columbian Rotary presses are commended. Their years of satisfactory service wherever used and the small outlay for repairs are high testimonials of their value. The manufacturers can give no stronger guarantee to the statements herein presented than this, agreement to take back in thirty days, or replace by another machine, any one of these presses that customer can justly prove does not fulfill the claims made for them.

The proprietors, Curtis & Mitchell, Boston, Massachusetts, also manufacture the Minerva Paper Cutter and other printing machinery. Send for their catalogue, and glance at their advertisement on page 850.

INKOLEUM.

Inkoleum, the only patented printing ink reducer in the world, was awarded a diploma at the Paris Exhibition, 1889. This lightning preparation for reducing and refining all kinds of printing and lithographic inks has been very practically and thoroughly tested by printers and pressmen in all parts of the civilized world, including China and Japan, in all kinds of weather and temperature. The results have been invariably successful, or at least we are yet to learn of any failure to fulfill all and even more than is claimed for it by patentee or the manufacturers. Inkoleum is so essential to every printing office that it can now be found in every typefoundry on the globe.

"**ABBREVIATED Longhand.**"—An easy system of note-taking which anyone can learn in an hour's study. Ambitious printers should have a copy, and qualify themselves for reporting. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Sold by the Inland Printer Company, 183 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Wanted to negotiate for the obtaining of capital to strengthen an established printing office worth \$20,000, doing a large amount of railroad, express and commercial printing, and with substantial promises of increased business, in a city of over a hundred thousand people. A salary to an experienced man, or per cent guaranteed. Address "UNION PACIFIC WORK," care THE INLAND PRINTER.

FOREMAN WANTED—I would like to correspond with thoroughly reliable and competent middle-aged printer with reference to permanent engagement as foreman of job office. Six to ten hands. WILLIS E. PATTISON, North Adams, Mass.

FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a complete job printing office, two new-style Gordon jobbers, four-horse power engine, cutter, screw press, etc. Everything first class, a good business, immediate possession, full particulars on application. Address at once, P. O. Box 631, Frederick, Md.

FOR SALE—In a booming Virginia town of 1,000 people, news and job plant with established business. One of the finest openings in the South. Can be bought low and on easy terms. If you mean business, address LOCK BOX 2, Covington, Va.

FOR SALE—Printing office; a large and well-equipped plant in a city of 100,000 population; good run of trade; eight steam presses; first-class boiler and engine and complete assortment of type and materials. To parties wishing to enter the book and job printing business an excellent opportunity is offered. Address MYERS BROTHERS, 90½ North High street, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rare opportunity. Printing and binding business, well equipped, doing solid business, for sale, in Kansas City, Mo. A thoroughly practical man with a little money can secure the business at a decided bargain. For particulars apply to GEORGE DUGAN, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Six-horse power Baxter engine, nearly new and in first-class condition. For particulars address HERALD COMPANY, Johnstown, Pa.

MEDARY'S NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER'S & PRINTER'S CASH BOOK. Copyrighted 1890. Just what every office has long needed. It systematizes your accounts; it saves vexatious annoyance; it prevents disputes with your patrons about payments. You can tell in a few moments, at any time, just what each branch of your business is earning for you, and what your expenses are in each department. Fifteen years' use of it convinces us that it is just the thing for every printing office, daily or weekly. Once in use, and you will never be without it. Substantially bound and handsomely lettered. Size 11 by 16 inches. Price, 250 pages, \$3.50; 300 pages, \$4. For sale in Chicago by Lord & Thomas and Shmiedewend & Lee Co. For sample pages and full particulars address the inventor and manufacturer, T. C. MEDARY, Waukon, Iowa.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE—\$15,000 book and job plant in Independence, Mo., Jackson county, June 19, 1890. Everything in first-class condition. It is one of the finest plants in Missouri, and certainly will be a bargain for someone. J. M. HALFERTY, Kansas City, Kan.

"**SUGGESTIONS in Punctuation and Capitalization.**" The most comprehensive treatise on these subjects ever issued. Every printer should have a copy. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Sold by the Inland Printer Company, 183 Monroe street, Chicago.

THE COST OF STOCK, by C. G. BURGOYNE, is a large octavo book of 128 pages, and consists of 960 tables, which enables the estimate maker to tell, at a glance, the cost of the paper used in any job of printing. Both 480 and 500 sheets to the ream are dealt with. Price \$2 per copy. C. G. BURGOYNE, 146-150 Centre street, New York.

"It is the greatest achievement in mathematical calculations that has ever been seen by printers, stationers and publishers. The information found in this work could not be described in the columns of this paper."—*Chicago Stationer and Printer*. "A work of such scope and value really needs no recommendation. It commends itself. Our advice is to every practical printer in the United States, send to the address given for the work referred to. It is worth ten times its price."—*Inland Printer*. "As the table of logarithms abridge arithmetical calculations and the measuring rod of the dealer in lumber helps him to find the number of feet in a piece of timber with great ease and rapidity, so does The Cost of Stock enable the estimate maker to find the cost of the paper."—*American Bookmaker*. "No one once using it would ever willingly do without it. Even in an ordinary office its employment will save twenty times its cost. This office is possessed of a copy, and esteems it a prize."—*Dubuque Trade Journal*. "Of great service."—*New York Journal of Commerce*. "A boon to printers."—*Springfield (Ohio) Daily Democrat*. "It will become a standard work."—*New York Law Journal*.

WANTED—A good book and job printer to take charge of my book and job printing and bookbinding. Must be a man who understands how to make estimates and secure work for the concern. Party would have to work at case on jobwork until business increased to warrant otherwise. Good pay and steady job to the right man, and further inducements in time, according to merit. Address CHARLES A. CALVO, JR., Columbia, S. C.

WANTED—at once, one copy each of Nos. 2, 4 and 5 of volume I of THE INLAND PRINTER, to complete set for binding; will pay good price for same, if in good condition. Address "P. P. P." care INLAND PRINTER.

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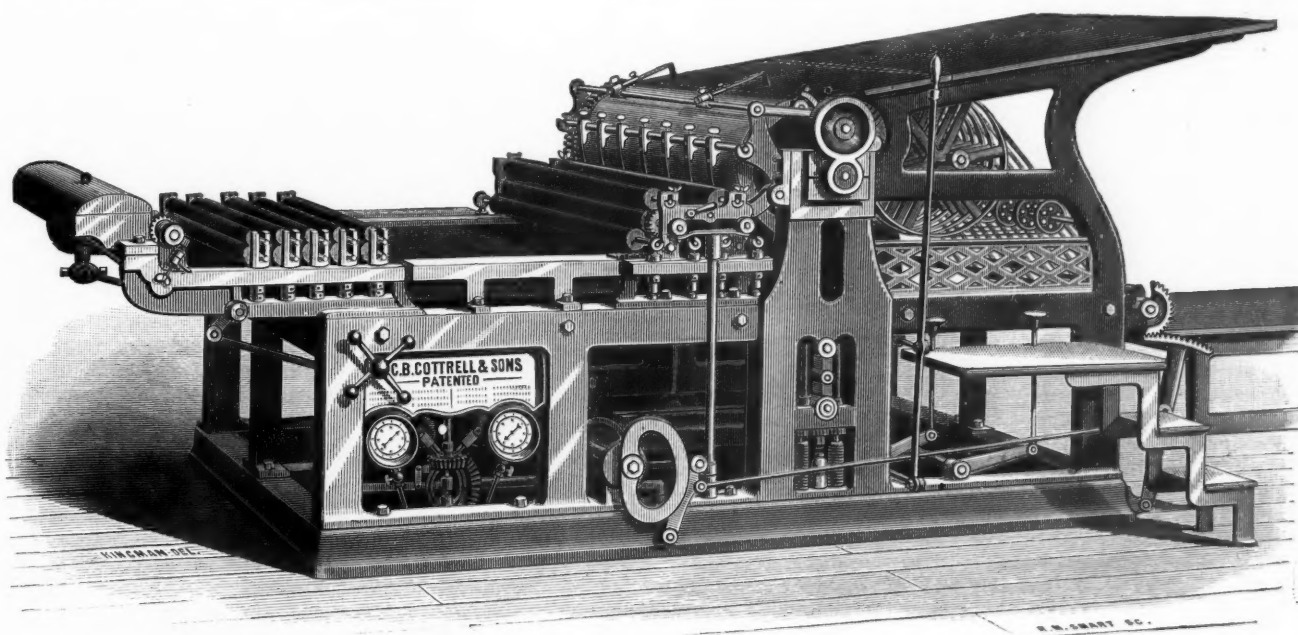
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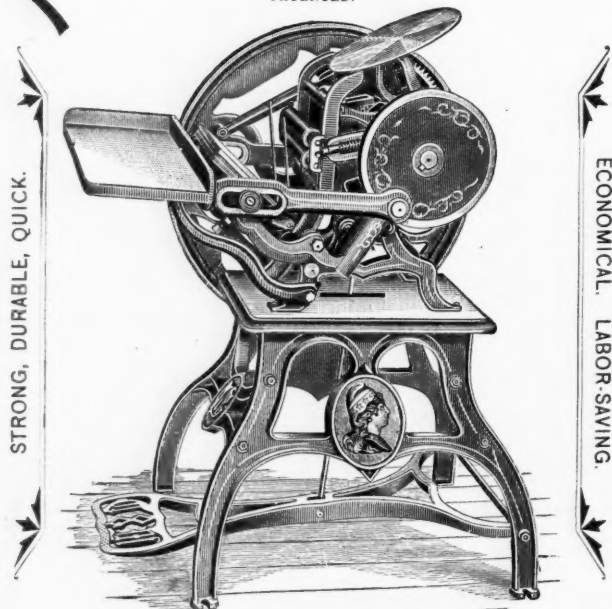
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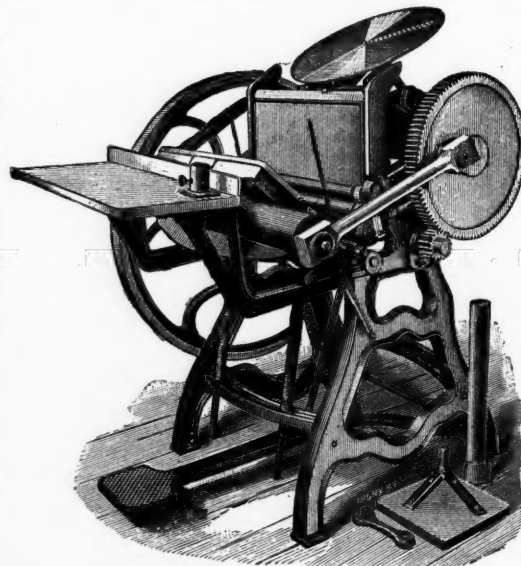
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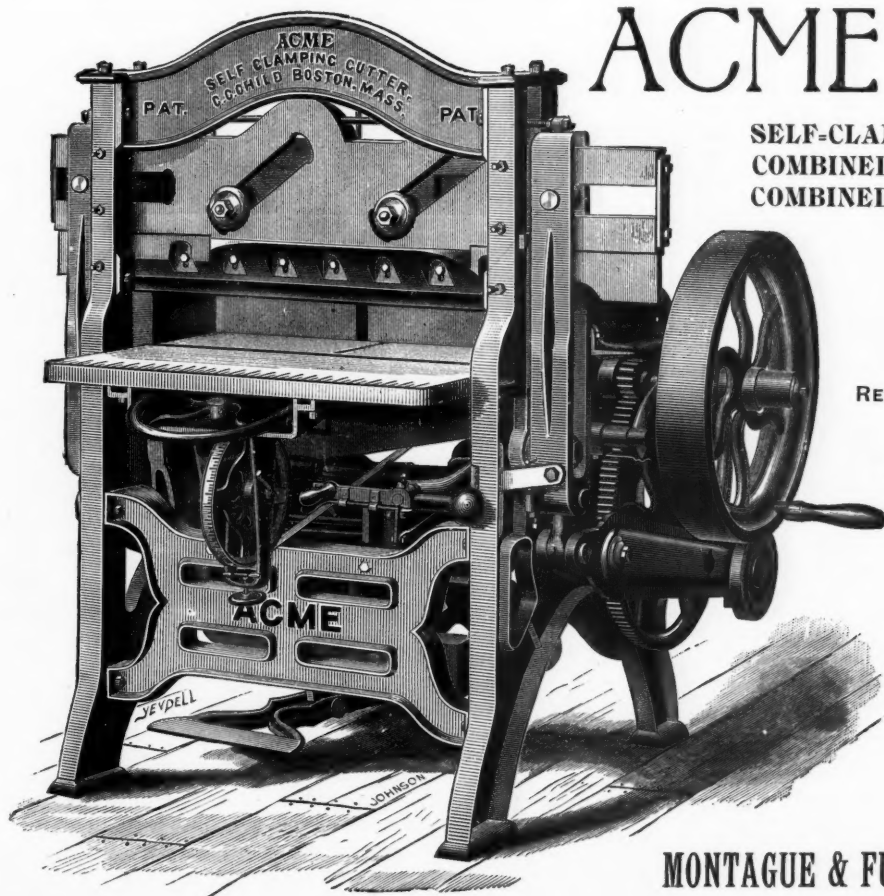
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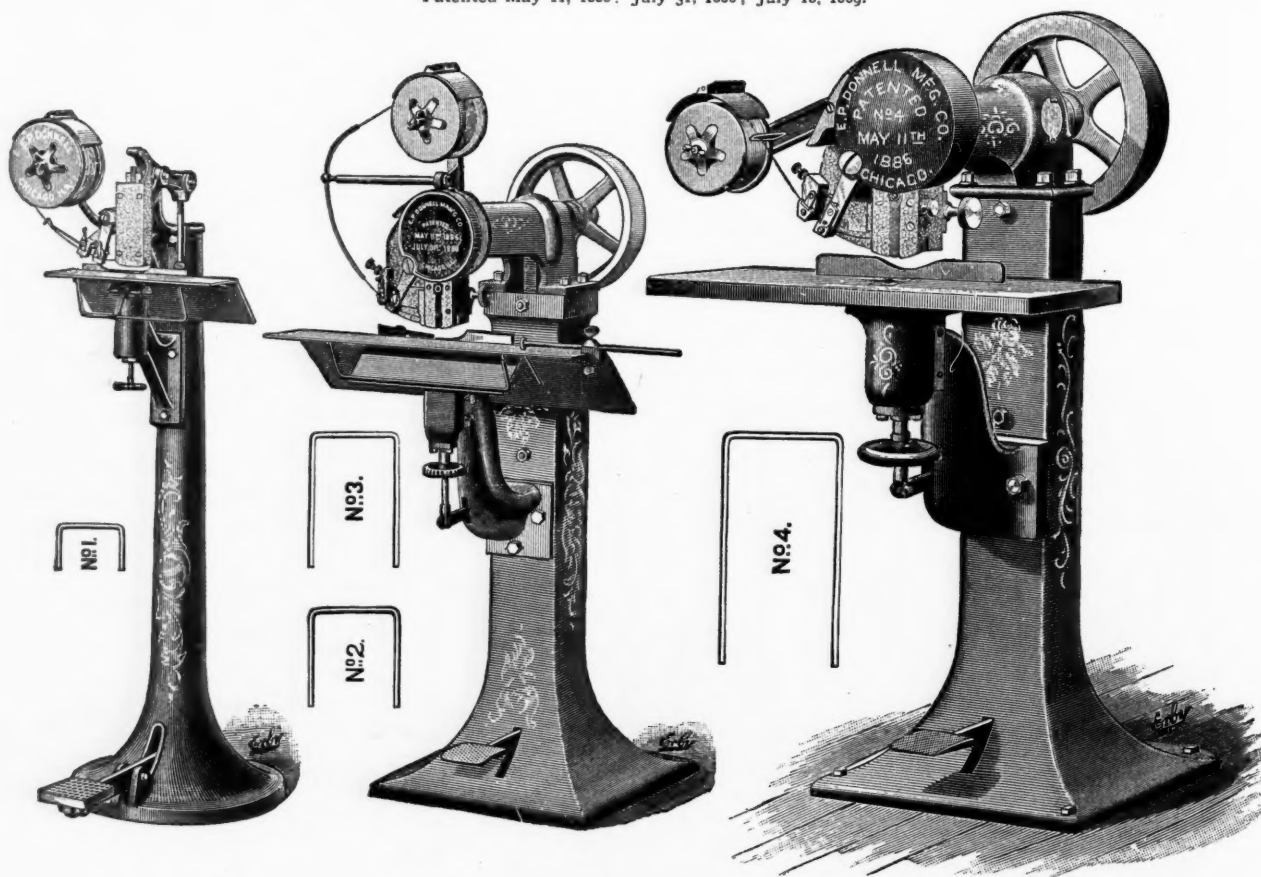
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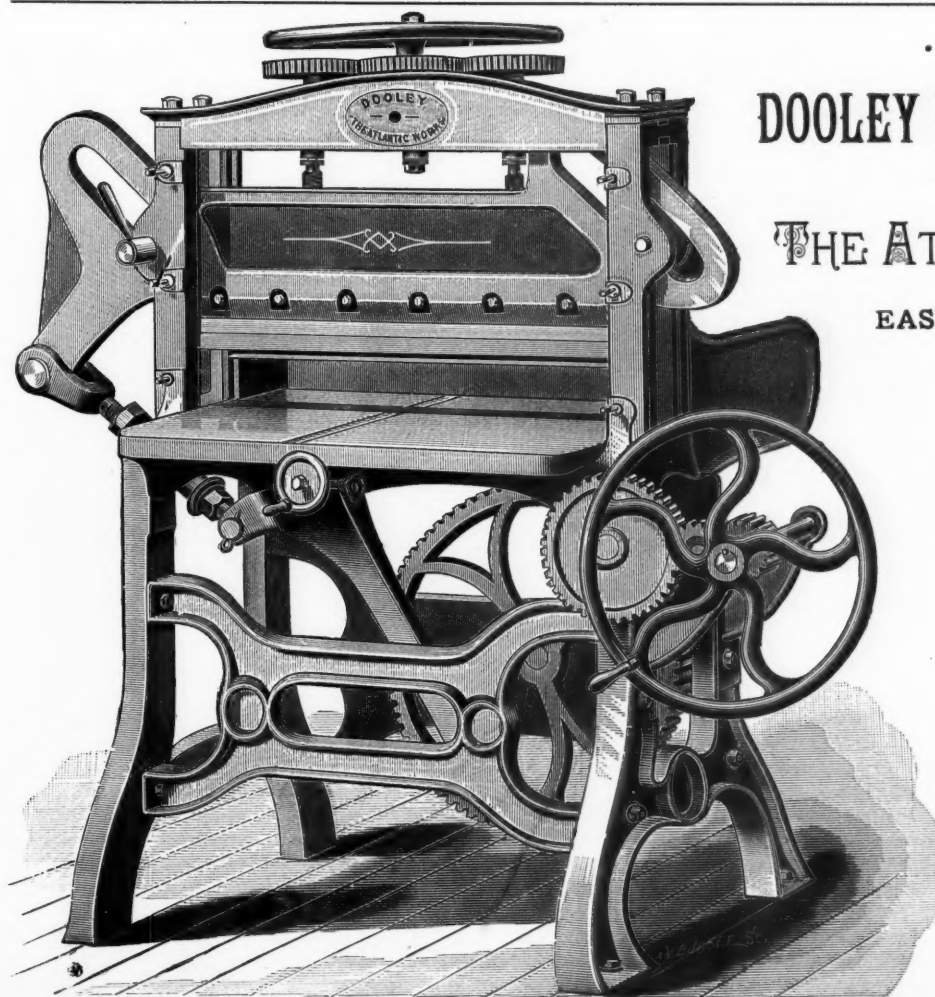
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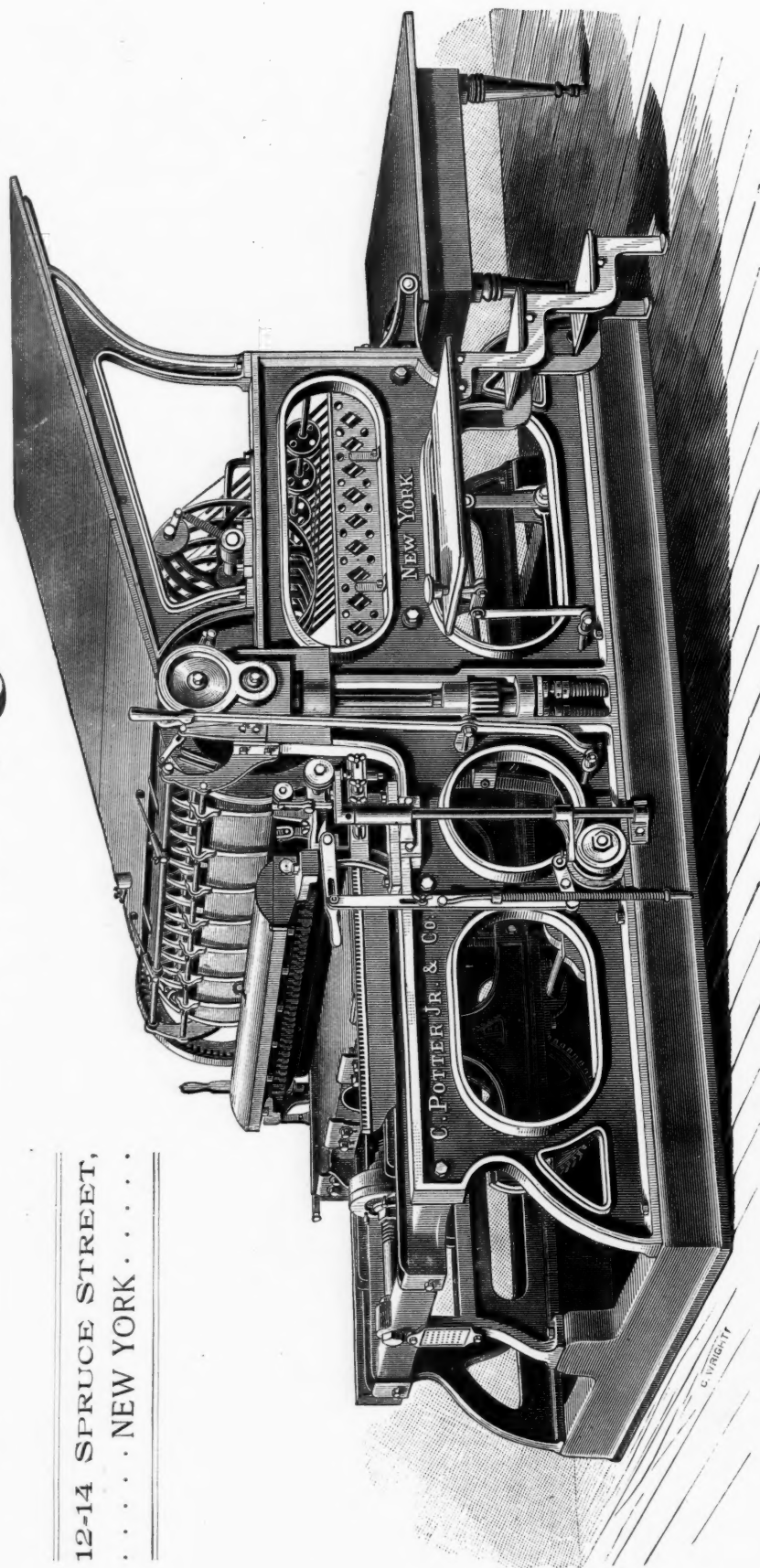
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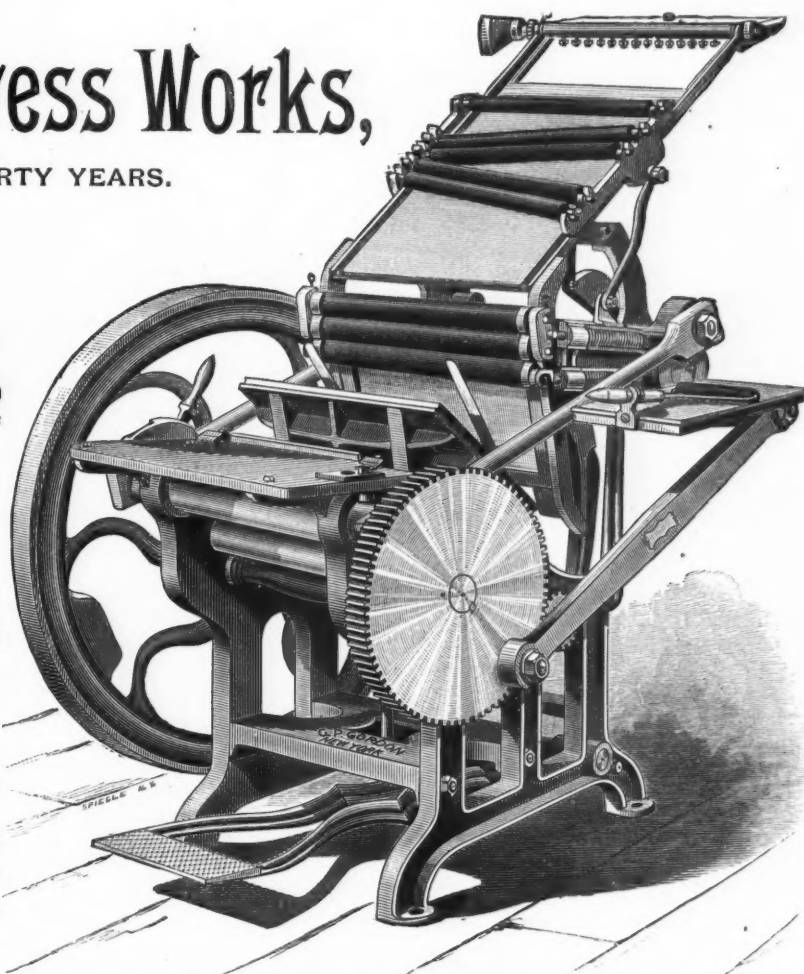
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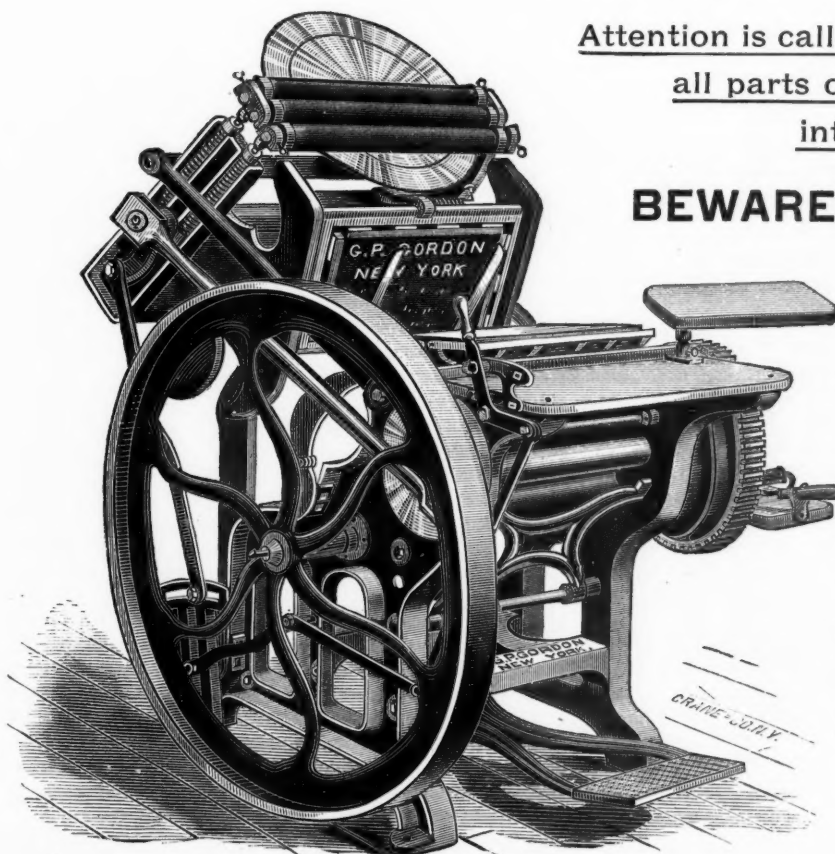
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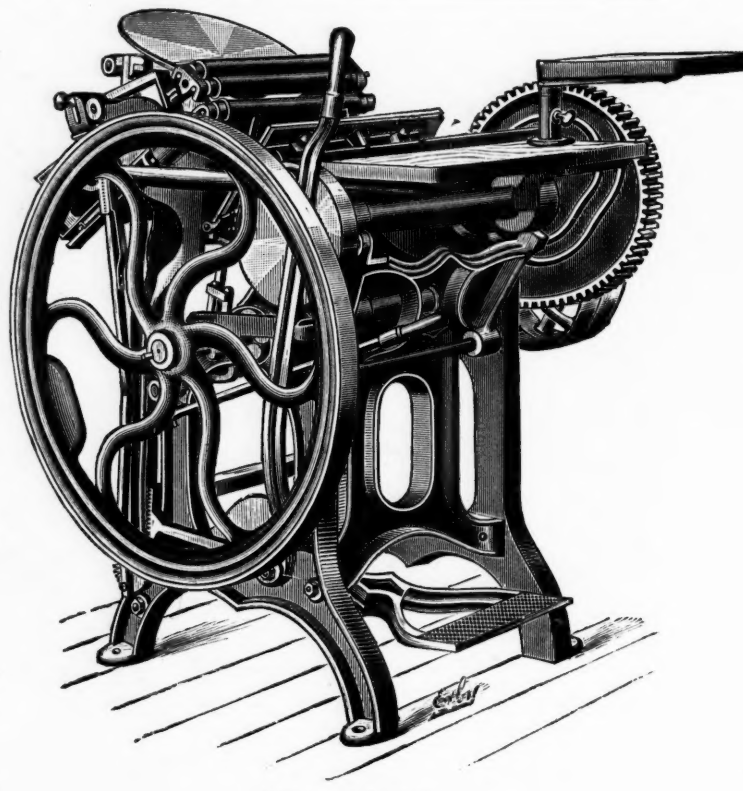
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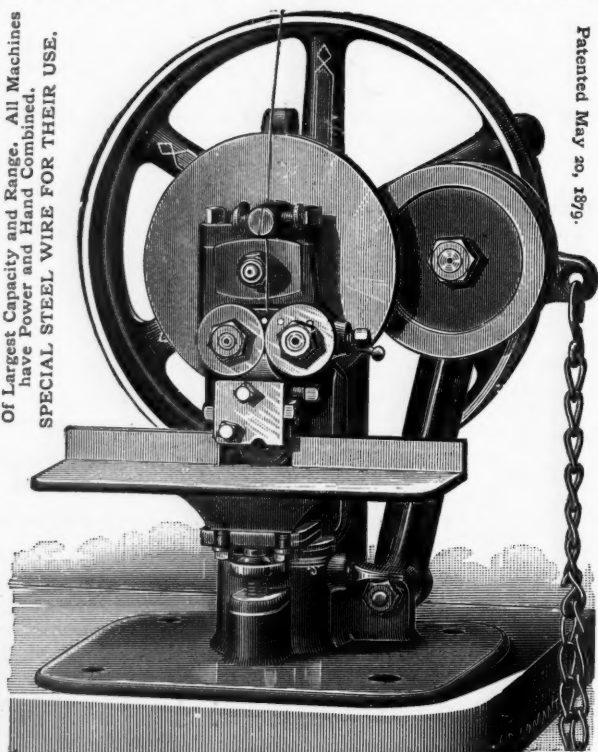
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